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Agricultural.

Cross Pollination of Orchard Fruits.

Although the theory of the importance of having some of our orchard fruit crossed in the blossom from the blooms of other varieties of the same species, to obtain better crops or better fruits, was not propounded tion, and has been generally adopted by the leading horticulturists, because it gives a reasonable explanation of many problems different variety from that next to it. that have been more or less difficult of explanation before.

When a man planted a commercial orchard of one variety that he thought fect flower, and thus trees standing alone, be productive and in good demand in the market, he could not understand why his trees should not yield as well as those of his neighbor, who had the same kind in a little orchard of a half-dozen varieties, intended more for home use than for one side and set no fruit from an equally good bloom on the other, it was not easy to assign a reason for it, and when two scions from the same tree were set upon similar soms were strictly staminate or not, and we stocks of bearing trees in different orchards, and varied much in quality or amount of fruit, it seemed unaccountable as it did when an old orchard had all but one or two favorite ones cut down or dug out, that the occur, but we have no authentic proof of trees left should cease to be productive.

But when this question of cross pollination began to awaken attention ab years ago it furnished a probable solution of all these puzzling questions. The absence o fruit explained those cases, while if the pollen was distributed by a strong wind bring pollen from another tree to the other

We do not remember which was the first to publicly publish literature upon this subject. Professor Bailey of Cornell Experiment station, New York, who devoted his study of it mostly to plums, or M. B. Waite of the Agricultural Department at Washington, who studied pears more, and apples to some extent, but we think the theory had been advanced by a few of the leading horticulturists before either of them published anything on the matter, and with them it was rather a theory than a proven fact.

Since that time many have devoted themselves to studying these conditions, not only in regard to plums, pears and apples, but to many other of our orchard fruits, and they have prepared lists of such varieties as are adapted for cross pollination or fertiliration of blossoms, and much other infornation upon the subject that is likely to prove valuable to those who have planted orrds, or intend to do so. The list is too is, and yet not sufficiently complete for cation in a newspaper article at this but one or two general rules mayserve as nide. It is of the first importance that the varieties selected for cross pollination aid be in bloom at the same time. This just especially necessary in those which n their blossoms but a short time, as dums, and with the apples there may variation of a few days, as the blosremain much longer.

lies that are closely related, as one by not vary in character from the graft. oms of another should not vary much general character from the other.

ellen of the tree that stands near it, as gate the matter and give the result of do more than those who have larger rds with less varieties or greater dis between the different varieties.

Probably very few of our trees are entirely e or barren when standing alone. We do not know that any, unless it may be

blossoms, those of one plant being all pistillate or feminine, fruit-bearing blossoms, and the other all staminate blossoms furnishing pollen to fructify the others. In fact, this condition is very rare in strawberries, there being few entirely barren when grown alone, though practically so as far as profitable production goes.

In the plums more than in any other of our orchard trees have been found defective blossoms. In some the pistil which should form the fruit is entirely tacking. These will be always barren, at least if all the blossoms are so. In some the stamens and pistlis do not develop at the same time, or the pistils are longer than the stamen, so that the pollen from that blossom cannot reach it. These can only become impregnated by the pollen from other flowers.

While in some cases, as we said before, the wind conveys the pollen from one tree to another, this is but an uncertain method as it "bloweth where it listeth," and neither time nor direction can be depended upon. Bees are more reliable, but when there are many trees of one variety in a solid block, they may for some reason limit themselves to that variety alone, and thus not carry to it any pollen from another variety, though it is but a little distance away. This is probably also true of other insects. The pollen of apples, pears and plums is sticky and does not move much with the wind, yet with apples and pears the pollen is so abundant that three or four rows of one kind may crops or better fruits, was not propounded very long ago, it has attracted much atten-are kept near them. Some would say two or three rows of plums, but we should feel more sure of fertility if each row was of a

The nearer the fruit comes to a natural state, or as a seedling, the greater the chance of its being self-fertilizing, or having a perthat have not been grafted, often bear heavily. If it is desired to graft such a tree a few of the top branches should be left untouched that they may furnish pollen for the blossoms on the graft.

We used to know as a boy wild grape When a tree bore a good crop on vines that blossomed full, and were very fragrant every year, yet never bore a grape. They were known as "he" vines, but we were not able to tell then whether the bloswere more interested in locating the vines that bore good grapes than in those that had

Dairy Notes.

Mr. Van Alstyne says of the six months dairy test at Buffalo, or the Pan-American of other varieties near the trees that failed Exposition that it was a source of perplexity to those who handled the milk that they could not get a better flavored butter, there would be a reason why it should take when milk was strictly clean, handled in effect upon the windward side of the tree the most approved manner, and with and fail to reach the leeward or the centre. If the best culture for a starter. They seldom had it score over forty-two points on barn. It may seem to some of our younger or chard will pass the examination that more impartial, or a change of wind might flavor, and often had it of positively bad readers that this last expression is an ex- fruit is submitted to, and this small amount flavor. After testing the milk of each cow aggeration, but we knew a man much less should be sold carefully through responsiin a jar by itself they decided that the milk of some of the cows had a bad flavor, due to good hired man to help him in the winter, the more particular I am as to who indigestion, and that this was caused by the food ration of sixty pounds of ensilage, six pounds of hay and ten or twelve pounds of grain being too much for the ordinary one thousand pound cow, especially when she was kept without exercise. During a short time that the Jerseys were allowed to run in the yard used for judging sheep, for an hour or wo each night, their butter scored the highest during the test, and the highest in barn. Farmers are beginning to realize that a

skimmilk calf" need not necessarily be an inferior production, though we can remember when it was used as an expression of contempt, very much as was the term bog-hay steers and cows." The latter were certainly pretty poor property. as we remember some of them, because the bog hay and perhaps a little handful of "top had ripened, and when it had little nutrition | States. in it, was all that the steers, heifers and dry cows were expected to live upon in winter. The skimmilk calves were also rather poor specimens. An idea that the skimmilk was not as good as new milk led to giving a great deal of it if it was plenty, as it usually was when not more than one calf out of four was cow until the butcher would take them, and the one raised being selected for the reason that veal was so low that it would not pay s also beginning to be realized that to fatten it. The skimmilk was sometime if not all, are better pollinated by given so warm as to scald the calf's nose, and sometimes so cold as to chill it like a or that is a seedling of it, and that, as drink of ice water. Sometimes sweet afting, if the characteristics of the fruit and sometimes sour. The excessive quanbe retained in their entirety, the stock tity usually resulted in a pot-bellied animal that after the milk was taken tree selected to furnish pollen for the from it never had enough to fill its capacious paunch, excepting when it was at pasture, and not even then in a dry season. Any old arally, from this it follows that the shed was thought good enough to shelter it cter of the fruit may be modified by by night, and too good for it to stay in by day, for it must be toughened to endure our up into the question of proper grading and the pleasure of drawing it home on wheels. are by the stock the scion is set in. It New England climate, or it must die. We sorting. There are today altogether too made earlier or later, a better are not speaking of all that we knew a many assortments made in the market, and larger or smaller, more or less sour, half century ago, but of many and perhaps as a result they are confusing. We have, for ing was excellent we drew it home on a ting to the character of the fruit a majority of them. We were fortunate blossom furnishes the pollen. There enough even then to have one who could hance for much study in this matter and did point out to us some of the faults a full knowledge of the subject can of such practices, who insisted upon the ned, and private orchardists should milk for the calves being blood warm, the highest market prices, while in reality he are doing well, and no one is worrying in though he tested it by his finger and not by hey can learn by observing results the thermometer, for he had none, and who There should be one leading grade, and this they have two or more varieties near added good corn-meal porridge to it to should pass as fancy, and to be admitted to this immediate vicinity, and prices ruled supply the place of the cream that had considered the should pass as fancy, and to be admitted to this immediate vicinity, and prices ruled this the apples should all approach a uniform \$2.75 to \$3.50 per barrel right through, rees for a home supply of fruit may be been taken from it. He knew, too, the form standard. Consumers make far less value of a warm place for them at night, and thought bog hay, of which he had more than the marketman, and there is consethan a plenty, was better fitted to make a quently often a loss somewhere between the comfortable bed than to put in the manger dealer and the consumer. That is, the maror the feeding racks.

and in either case strengthened by adding a ket rates for his products, and the consumer little flaxseed jelly, is as well nourished as one that suckles the cow. It does not need to suffer from indigestion or scours because of improper feeding. It is most frequently selected as being the offspring of the best cow, and from a sire of good blood, without regard to the value the butcher might place upon it, and it is well cared for in winter and in summer. Thus it is larger and more be at three years old.

would not pay for what he does not get.

In sorting apples over in winter to grade for the best market, the holder always ex-

pects to lose a certain amount through shrinkage and decay. I have sorted over prime apples so that two barrels made one good barrelful in January, and the extra price received hardly made up for half the loss. It is true that the condemned fruit mature at two years old than they used to taken from this lot had some value, but not a commercial value It was largely one of The "bog hay steers and cows" are less home use. Very few of us raise many apple common, as many of the bogs have been drained, but where the bog hay is still fed, corn meal, wheat bran, cottonseed or gluten seems very fine, but when we compare it

all good prices for the producer, but a little steep for the consumer. However, as wages are good and but few idle men, general prosperity seems to prevail throughout this county, and I may sately say.
State. Three cheers for Maine!
W. P. A. county, and I may safely say throughout the

Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell, Me. Points on Sugar Making.

During the past four years the Vermont Experiment Station has conducted a series of experiments dealing with the flow and composition of say in the sugar maple. In spite of the poor seasons a large amount of data has been secured bearing on many points of practical as well as scientific inter-

Among the findings are some that throw light on the question, which side of a tree gives the most sap? In the season of 1901 four trees were

selected for this work and tapped at the usual height on the north, south, east and west sides. The trees represented as nearly as possible all conditions of exposure. The results expressed in pounds of sugar obtained may be seen from the following table: East.

West. 1.09 0.92 0.87 North. South. 1.05 0.80 1.25 3.27 1.59 0.75 1.46 1.05 3.34 1.65 0.35 ----0.44 ----0.87 ----2.99 ----1.31 $\frac{2.36}{1.31}$ Average It is thus seen that the difference in favor of south and east sides of a tree

is quite pronounced, amounting to three tenths of a pound. Similar trials comparing north and south tapping made in 1899 and 1900 also give results that favor the On typical sap days it seems unquestion

ably true that a south exposure will yield the most sap. On a cloudy day, when all sides of a tree warm up equally fast, it is more nearly an even thing.

A review of the figures also calls attention to a remarkable difference between trees. No. 4, from which the greatest yield of the richest sap was obtained, was a large, vigorous tree standing in the open. As is well known such trees give large amounts of rich sap. This is due to the increased leaf area and full exposure to sunlight. The green leaves in sunlight during the summer season make starch from materials gathered from air and soil. This starch is stored throughout the tree and is the source of sugar in the spring. Spalight, exposure and leaf area are therefore important factors in maple sugar production.

The percentage of sugar in sap from diferent sides of the same tree is found to vary but slightly.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

Fruit is one of the very important agricultural products of this country, yet little is known of its true food value. The Department of Agriculture has been making some very interesting investigations of the the House on the question of beet sugar effect of different diets upon human beings, vs. cane sugar, in connection with the propconsidering especially fruit, and is about to issue a bulletin on the subject.

Most of the studies already reported by the department have been made with persons consuming a mixed animal and vegetable diet. It seemed desirable to secure re sults with persons living on a diet in which vegetable foods formed the principal or sole source of nutrients. These studies were accordingly made with members of a fruitarian colony, who claimed to live almost exclusively on a diet of raw fruits and nuts. and with the Chinese, who are commonly said to live very largely upon rice.

It was found that the Chinese residents in California do not, as is often supposed, live almost entirely upon a vegetabl They approach no nearer to such a diet than does the average American, who has no thought of doing without animal food. The diet varied and the dietaries were well balanced, approaching quite closely to the commonly accepted dietary standards Many of the foods eaten were unfamiliar to most Americans, but, nevertheless, cannot be regarded as other than wholesome and nutritious.

The Chinese dietary is commonly believed to be very inexpensive and limited in amount. As shown by these studies, it was quite cheap, but was neither scanty nor in-

ferior. Rice on an average constituted between crease in the ten years of twenty-six per one-half and one-third of the total food consumed, and held much the same relation to the total food of the Chinese, as do bread and other cereals, starches, etc., to the total food of the ordinary American family.

President Roosevelt's views on the preseration of game and fish, as expressed in his the House of Representatives last week, ding, which the farmers and mill owners carrying out the President's ideas regardimproved by hauling their logs and wood. ing the protection of animals, birds and fish control of the forests to the Department of Agriculture. The bill also authorizes the President to establish fish and game preserves on these forest lands when so requested by the governor of a State in which are well off, the crop was large and of fine the reserve is located.

The House committee on commerce favorably reported the bill to prevent the false branding or marking of food and dairy products. The report describes the exten to which misbranding is practised and refers to the failure of our laws to provide punishment for dishonest and unscrupulous parties. Cheese and maple symp are given as examples of articles often subject to misbranding. The bill provides heavy penalties for guilty parties. It is expected the bill will pass the Senate and become a law, -a short step in the direction of a pure-food

per bushel, beef eight to ten cents and pork changes in the railroad freight rates during seven to eight cents a pound, dressed weight, the past fifty years. The report deals not only with the charges for the transportation of agricultural products to the principal markets and seaports, but also with those for furniture, agricultural implements, dry goods, boots and shoes, and other commodities used by the farmer, from New York to 'Chicago, St. Louis and other important distributing points in the Western

States and on the Pacific Coast.

The figures presented by the bulletin show a steady cheapening of the freight rates. In 1867 it cost the farmer on an average throughout the country 1.92 cents, or nearly two cents per mile, to ship a ton of produce. In 1900 it cost him .72,or less than three-quarters of a cent a ton a mile. Of course this is an average and includes long

through hauls.

The figures of the last three years show a great increase in the value of freight shipped. In 1896 the average number of tons carried one mile per mile of road operated by all railroads was 523,832. The tonmiles per mile of line for 1900 is reported as 735,366, an increase in the density of freight traffic of over forty per cent. in four years. The great industrial activity of the last wo years has been enabled, through the adoption of cars of larger tonnage capacity and the employment of heavier locomotives, to produce this result.

The Department of Agriculture has in

press a brief bulletin on Johnson grass, by

C. R. Ball, an assistant agrostologist, which states some very interesting history oncerning this grass, and shows how a plant may spread over the country. John-son grass was introduced from Turkey into Alabama and South Carolina sixty years ago. It spread west until now it is found along the irrigating ditches of Arizona and California, and the coast region of Oregon and Washington. It is described as of great value as a hay and forage plant, but is also a pest, as it is difficult to eradicate. The bulletin deals specifically with this feature of possible control, and shows that as its slimost only means of propagation is through scale, the spreading of the grass could be checked if the seeds were not allowed to ripen. Mowing, cattle grazing and other means are suggested to keep this grass down. When it is grown for hay it should be out before in full seed. This improves the quality of the hay also. Texas has a law making it a misdemeanor to scatter the seed of this grass or Russian thistle, or to sell any oat or other seed containing it. The bulletin states that the firm belief which is ingrounded in many farmers that Johnson grass cannot be controlled or eradicated is unwarranted, and discusses the various methods,-cultivation, winter fallow, summer fallow, cultivation in crops, use of chemicals and patent methods. The bulle-

A large amount of testimony has been taken by the ways and means committee of osition to reduce the Cuban sugar tariff.
The Department of Agriculture has stood squarely for the beet-sugar industry. Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, the chemist of the department, who is also the sugar expert of the Treasury Department, and of whom Secretary Wilson spoke to me as the greatest sugar expert in the United States, appeared before the committee the other day and expressed the opinion that free sugar from Cuba would end in the complete destruction of both the beet and the cane industries in this country. 'It seems perfectly certain," he said. "that if Cuban sugar be given free entry into our ports, not another dollar will go from the banks to sugar factories, not a dollar to the farmer, to encourage him to plant and cultivate the crop, and not a new boiler or mill will go into the sugar houses in Louisiana. Some feeble attempts will be made to save the remnants of the wreck, but these efforts will not be the telling work of young giants, but the feeble and aimless endeavors of the paralytic."

tin is an interesting and instructive one.

The census reports show consolidation of wool manufactures as well as other industries. The preliminary figures show 1414 wool manufacturing establishments in the United States, a decrease in number of seventeen per cent. since 1890, but with a total capitalization of \$310,179,000, which is an incent. The average number of wage earners connected with these factories is 159,000, drawing \$57,933,000 in wages annually. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Notes from the South Shore.

We have had an open winter thus far in message, are assuming concrete form. this section of Massachusetts. We had Judge Lacey of Iowa introduced a bill in about ten days of good sleighing and sled-

improved by hauling their logs and wood.

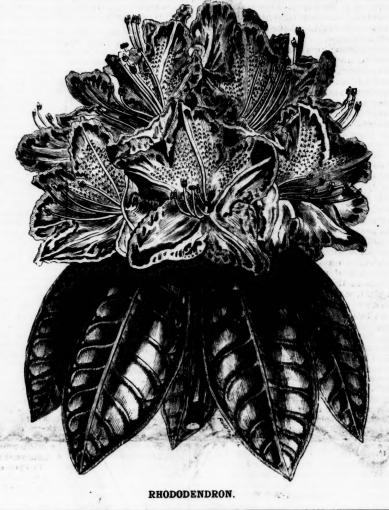
The box manufacturers are offering for forest reserves, and transferring logs \$1 per thousand feet more than year. The ice dealers have had a good harvest, and have filled their houses with good, clear ice from eight to eleven inches in thickness. In the matter of hay the farmers quality.

Apples were a very light crop and are selling at sixty cents a peck. There was a fair crop of cranberries, but the price is quite low. Potatoes, light yield and inferior quality, selling at \$1 per bushel. Squash almost a total failure. Cabbages and tu r nips good. Farmers are getting out their year's stock of wood, attending the Institute and getting ready for spring work, hoping their labors will be crowned with success

Norwell, Mass.

W. Irving Griffing of Glens Falls, N. Y., writes that he has sold the pacing mare Dearest (2.221), by Mambrino King, to Hon.

H. A. TURNER,



three every winter and throw the carcasses advantage. comforts of life would count.

Foreign Fruit in America.

There were sold in the United States and Canada during 1901 approximately about 17,500,000 bunches of bananas and 13,500,000 cocoanuts, in addition to other tropical fruits, says the Fruit Trade Journal. Sixty ocean-going steamers were engaged exclusively in the banana trade. Estimating one hundred good bananas to a bunch, these figures show an average consumption of more than twenty bananas each for every stalks" cut from the corn before the ears man, woman and child in the United

Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, in a recent report says: "The ing unusual rise of water and damage for in 1899 amounted to over \$10,000,000; pears, succeeded by rain, carrying it off so that about \$2,500,000; cherries, \$430,000; plums wheels have been in evidence more than n 1899 amounted to over \$10,000,000; pears, and stone fruits, \$2,800,000, and berries and runners; in fact, I may safely say we have other fruits over \$500,000, making a total of \$16,430,000.

The largest shipments of fresh fruits come rom Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and America. The report of the Municipal Market of Berlin for 1900 shows that, under the most favorable conditions, it will be possible to prevent a part arrives and stays. It commenced snowing of these importations only by an improvement in German fruit culture.

Marketing Winter Apples.

The question of disposing of our apples to the best advantage is intimately wrapped instance. No. 1 apples, prime, fancy and extra fancy. When a grower sees his apples marked for either one of these grades, he is there is an abundance of good hav, and with naturally led to think that he is entitled to the silo and its ensilage to help out cows may be quite low down on the list. this neighborhood. distinction between these various grades ketman buys prime or No. 1 apples, and sells or later have their reward. Today the calf fed upon skimmilk, at an them at fancy or extra fancy prices. If Some of the plums and grapes, have what are called in the strawberry imperfect

Today the calf fed upon skimmlik, at an them at rancy prices. It there was systematic grading like wheat or per ton, potatoes seventy-five to eighty cents

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meal help to make the ration nutritious, and with the products of all other orchards we the animals do not come out of the barn to find that only a rigid assortment will enable the pasture "spring poor," nor have to be us to approach the highest standard. A than fifty years ago, who said he needed a ble parties. The finer my apples grade because he was not strong enough himself shall handle them. Some dealers do not to "tail up" the cows in the morning. The hired man also usually had to skin two or cannot dispose of such fruit to the best They have ordinarily good into the hogpen. And the owner was a rich man so far as lands and railroad stocks are satisfactory; but when it comes to extra went, but a poor man so far as having the fancy fruit then I prefer to seek those who make a specialty of this trade. By so doing I have received as much as a dollar a barrel more for apples than if I had sold them through the ordinary channels. But dealers in such fancy fruit would not touch a producer's stock of ordinary or prime quality; he would ruin his chances in selling any thing to him in the future if he should ship

We have had here in Kennebee County a very peculiar winter so far. It was ushered in by a big drifting snow storm, followed soon after by a very heavy fall of rain, causconsumption of foreign fruits in Germany is the season. Since then the roads and fields increasing from year to year. According to have been bare for the greater part of the official statistics, the importation of apples time, as every snow fall would be quickly had but two weeks out of two months of really good sleighing, something extremely

> those who have much to do in that business will have to hustle when snow enough Feb. 1, and as some eight inches have already fallen on a level there is a good prospect of our hopes being realized if rain does not follow.

> The ice was twenty inches thick, but there was no snow to scrape off, and as the wheel jigger almost as cheaply as on runners. Grain feed for stock is high in price, but

give their orchards the same careful atten

tion as is given to other crops, will sooner

New York. Maine Farm Notes.

mixed goods to him. S. W. CHAMBERS.

unusual for this section. In consequence a great deal of wood hauling and lumbering has been delayed, and

Those who did not cut and haul their ice early when there was a little snow have had

There was a very good erop of apples ones and twos. We may not see the like of it again for several years, if we ever do but those who make orcharding a study, and

Good cows are worth \$40 to \$45, and fancy,

Agricultural.

Bees and Honey.

One of our exchanges cautions the farmers against entering the rank of bee keepers, because if they start with but one or two hives and have fair success a careful examination would show that the time spent in watching for the swarming, the feeding in spring and fall, and the other trouble is not much more than fairly paid for by the forty or fifty pounds of honey for which the grocer might pay him eight or ten cents a pound. Yet he may be so encouraged by it as to increase the number of his colonies, perhaps to thirty or forty, and then his trouble begins in earnest. He may find that others have also thought there would be a profit in keeping bees, and the section will be so overstocked with them that he fails to get much more honey from the several colonies than he did from the one.

We give the whole amount of this statement because we wish to state the case fairly, but we do not at all agree with the writer, first, because if a hive is placed near the house, there will usually be some one, woman or child, who can note the indication of a swarm coming out without losing any precious time. The feeding in fall and spring need take but little time and cost but little money, and if properly done with a good colony, the returns should be more than thirty or forty pounds, and the honey should be worth more than eight cents a pound, whether extracted or in the comb.

There are few farming sections where there are not already large apiaties that would not support thirty or forty colonies as well as one. The experts say that there are enough nectar-bearing plants in the United for wool or mutton, and dogs for hunting or States to supply the bees with ten times the other purposes. It is true that in these material they need to make a profitable sur- cases we can control the mating as we canplus of honey, either extracted or in the not that of the queen bee, but when we find may be controlled by the determinants from comb, and that this could be largely increased | colonies that approach the type we want, we by the sowing of certain honey-producing plants, and also that it could be easily doubled if we can obtain a strain of bees that have but a fraction of an inch more them to send out a swarm, seeing they are tongue to enable them to reach the nectar in provided with a new queen from the most the tube of the red clover, or if we could grow a strain of red clover that will develop shorter tubes in the flowers under ordinary or good cultivation. There seems to be abundant proof that the ordinary honey does reach the bottom of these tubes in white clover, crimson clover and the sweet clover. also that some are able to do so in the smaller or less developed red clover on poor locations, but this is small as compared to the larger amount in well-grown and wellnourished red clover.

Experiments made at the Colorado Station show that in natural comb honey, that is, such as is made by the bees without the use of foundation sheets or starters, there is about one pound of wax to each twenty-five

of honey. It is not easy to obtain reliable figures as to the amount of honey required to make that pound of wax, but we have seen it estimated at from six to twelve pounds. Then if we can furnish old and clean comb for them we add from twenty-five to fifty per cent. to the ability to produce honey. Even more than that, when they are making wax they are not making honey. Some go so far as to claim that the honey production is doubled by the use of comb, and that they have proved it by tests of colonies side by side, one of which was given comb and the other not, but the fact is that often of two colonies standing together in the same apiary one will be productive and the other not. Yet in all cases of such tests that we have heard of, it has been the colony having comb that proved to be the most productive.

Next to the use of the empty comb, the full sheets of foundation have given the best satisfaction. The use of heavy-made foundation results in heavier comb, especially those that are so made as to have the cell walls nearly complete, but they do not yield as much extracted honey to the frame or the pound of comb as do those which are made build up the walls as high as they desire. With such a foundation to start upon, the honey yield is but little less than when they have empty comb given them. The use of the foundation also makes sure the building of a straight comb in the frame. The shape and size of the cell is always the same, excepting that with foundation on which the cells are all of worker size there will be less drone comb, though they will cut away worker cells to build drone cells if it is necessary, in order to have a few drones or males to perpetuate the species. The advantages of foundation are so many and so great that every beekeeper who has not empty comb should use it, and he four-mile record, 10.12, was Fanny, also should obtain enough of it during the win- called Fanny Bayswater, a registered thorter to supply all the new colonies with it. unless there is empty comb to be used. The water was a son of the old-time world's expense of it is small, and we think it better use sheets of foundation to fill the frames. both in the brood hive and the sections in Daniels, and Joe Daniels was by imported the super, than to use what are called start- Australian; dam, Dolly Carter, by imported ers or little strips along the edge of the Glencoe; second dam, Mavis, by the old frame or in the corners. The object is to four-mile record breaker Wagner; third save bees from the labor of converting honey dam by Medoc, son of the celebrated into wax. We have said above that the size four-mile race winner American Eclipse; of the honey cell is always the same, but fourth dam by Blackburn's Whip, and that is not literally true, as they vary in fifth dam by Sumpter, whose depth, and this will depend something upon the width of the frame, and the space allowed between them, and while some who was Sir Archy, the greatest four-mile race horse of his day. The second dam of Fanny was by Starlight, and her third dam sell comb honey crowd their sections that the cells may not be made too deep, it is very much to our mind like using bushel baskets that hold only three pecks.

There seems to be abundant evidence that the Italian bees do work more upon red clover than the black bees, and therefore that they do have longer tongues. project of breeding long-tongued bees that can reach any or all of the nectar cells in the red clover does not seem to us impossible of success when we see what has been accomplished in the line of breeding our domestic animals; our horses for speed or

All Stuffed Up That's the condition of many sufferers

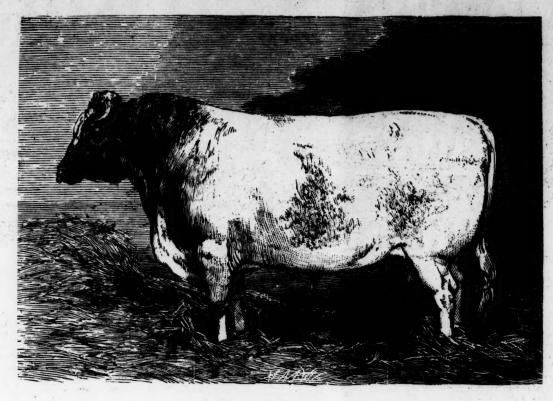
from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional-alterative and tonic. "I was afflicted with catarrh. I took edicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." Eugene Forbes, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds

up the whole system.



A FAMOUS PRIZE WINNER.

draft, cows for milk, butter or beef, sheep again, the biophor or determinant, which can see that only those colonies are allowed to produce drones and queens, cutting out the drone cells from them, and if we allow desirable stock. It may be a work of years, and queens may be, as it is said some have who understand just what they want and work for it usually succeed finally.

Endurance—Thoroughbred--Trotters.

races of many heats to prove the claim. All horsemen know the truth of the old saying, after day, than the colder-blooded animals. "It is the pace that kills." Endurance is a quality that enables a horse to maintain a high rate of speed over a long distance. according to the official records how does the trotter compare with the thoroughbred in this respect? Let us compare the time made in the long-distance races and note the result.

Take the fastest four-mile record ever the average of each mile in that four- and corn in the ear gathered from mile heat is than the fastest record ever the fields in which it grew, on made by a trotter for one mile. The fastest occasions wearing the saddle for fortytrotting record for one mile is 2.021, and was eight hours—any one who has enjoyed (?) made by Cresceus at Columbus O., the past an experience of this kind knows that it season. The fastest trotting record ever was a pretty severe test of equine endurmade for four miles is 10.12, and stands to ance. It was not an infrequent occurrence the credit of a horse named Senator L. The on such raids for a horse to lie down in the average time per mile in this four-mile rec- moving column from sheer exhaustion. ord is 2.33. The difference in time between The unlucky soldier then had to shoulder the fastest record for one mile, 2.021, and 2.33, the saddle and blankets and walk until he which is the average time per mile of the four-mile record, is 303 seconds.

Now turning to the fastest mile heat ever run on a circular track, we find that the time is 1.37 4-5. Then turning to the fastest following account of this horse was pubfour-mile heat ever won we find the time to lished several years ago: be 7.11. The average time per mile in this thin, or extra thin, and even then if the cell walls are not complete, they will take wax and 19-20 (nine and mile heat, 1.473, this that the trotter falls by hind the best mile record an average of 303 seconds in every mile of the four-mile heat. It also appears that the runner falls behind the best mile record an average of only nine and nineteenth-twentieth seconds in every mile of the four-mile heat. The trotter actually falls behind a little more than three times as many seconds in every mile of the four-mile heat than does the runner. 'T is said that figures won't lie and " facts are stubborn things."

It is a significant fact that the dam of the trotter which holds the world's champion oughbred, sired by Bayswater, and Baysfour-mile record breaker, Lexington, by Boston. The dam of Fanny was Joe was by Illinois Medoc, he by Medoc, son of champion four-mile trotting record is bred very strongly in lines that come direct from several of the most noted four-mile runners of their day.

It is easy to assert that the endurance of the trotter is equal or superior to that of the thoroughbred runner. Those who make such assertions are honest and conscientious, but an examination of the facts as presented by a comparison of the long-distance records at both gaits does not warrant such a conelusion. There is a great difference, however, in the thoroughbreds as regards endurance. Some possess it in a much higher degree than others. Those who are familiar with the early history of racing stock and the creation of the breed known as thoroughbred, can readily understand why this should be so, especially if they have studied the subject of heredity as treated by the best modern authors on that subject.

There is no doubt that some trotters possess greater powers of endurance than some thoroughbreds. This is in harmony with the teachings of Weismann in his work entitled the "Germ Plasm." The most distinguished trotters of the present day are very nearly thoroughbred. They originated from thoroughbred ancestors, and the pedigrees of most of them show additional thoroughbred crosses, not morethan four or five removes distant. According to Weismann's theory of heredity, it is not impossible that a trotter which has a thoroughbred cross even four or five removes away may have originated from biophors and determinants which have been derived solely from remote thoroughbred ancestors. Then

controls this special quality, endurance, may come from some thoroughbred ancestor while other qualities in the same animal some other ancestor. There can be no question that the speed, endurance and courage possessed by the fastest trotters, and pacers too, are all inherited from the thoroughbred. They surely could not have come from the slow cart horse.

Our esteemed correspondent, Rev. M. H. Houghton, whose interesting article on the been, sold at \$100 to \$200 each, but men common-sense view was published in last week's Breeder, says he "has owned several thoroughbred horses, and he never saw one yet that had the endurance of a wellfortunate in his selection of thoroughbreds, It has sometimes been asserted by writers for others who have tested them state that on the breeding question that trotters have even on the plow their thoroughbreds, and as much endurance as thoroughbreds. Some animals with a close thoroughbred running have claimed that the trotter has even more cross close up, have outlasted those that endurance than the thoroughbred. They were not bred in thoroughbred lines. The cite instances of long protracted scoring and highly bred ones have performed more work,

> Probably no better test of endurance can be made than with cavalry horses when in active service in the field. Any one who has had experience in this branch of the service, who has ridden in the saddle on a three weeks' raid, sometimes from three o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, without removing the saddle, not a mouthful of hay nor a feed of oats for more could find a mount on some plantation.

One of the most remarkable horses that went through the war was that ridden by the Confederate general, Abe Buford. The

The late Gen. Abe Buford, a famous turfman four-mile heat is 1.473. The difference in served in the Confederate cavalry from Sept. 1, nineteen twentieths) seconds It appears once he weighed 365 pounds, with his overcoa and sabre on.

> What must we think, then, of the constitu and endurance of the horse that packed this for nearly three years, through a hard and con tinuous campaign, both winter and summer, and when the war closed old Wagner, for such was his name, was taken back to Bosque Bonita as nd as a dollar in both wind and limb.

> In all the history of the world there is no such ord of endurance and weight carried as this. Wagner was a chestnut, 151 hands, and weighed about twelve hundred pounds. He was by the celebrated horse Wagner, who beat the Grey Eagle in Louisville in 1839, out of Pru by Glencoe, and was foaled in 1855, making him seven years old when he entered the service.

Only those who have seen active service in the field and in the cavalry branch of the service can fully appreciate the wonderful endurance which a horse must possess to go through a campaign of three years, carrying such a mountain of weight as is described by the above. It seems almost incredible, and yet the story bears the marks of truth. The Stud Book shows that Prunella produced a chestnut colt by Wagner in 1855, the year that General Buford's remarkable cavalry charger was foaled. The weight of the animal, 1200 pounds, indicates that he must have possessed wonderful substance, for his height is given as only 15.2 hands.

Prunella, the dam of this wonderful animal, was a thoroughbred daughter of im-American Eclipse. It will be seen by the ported Glencoe. Her dam was by imported above that the trotter that holds the world's Hedgeford; second dam by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy; thiru dam by Cherokee, another son of Sir Archy.

Old Wagner, sire of Gen. Buford's Wagner, is described by Frank Forrester as a beautiful chestnut horse, 15.2 hands high, with a blaze on his face and two white feet behind. He was got by Sir Charles, a son of Sir Archy. His dam was Maria West, and she was got by Marion, another son of Sir Archy. This shows that the horse which carried General Buford's great weight through that long campaign was inbred through both sire and dam to Sir Archy, the best son of imported Diomed.

Old Wagner was one of the greatest fourmile race horses of his day. Frank For-arester says that "he was at least the equl of any horse of his time." He was the first horse to place the four-mile record at 7.43, which he did in the race that he won Grey Eagle, when that horse from broke down. The week previous to this race Wagner won a sweepstakes for all ages, and Grey Eagle was one of the contestants. This sweepstakes race came off Monday, Sept. 30, 1839. On the following Saturday, Oct. 5, 1839, these two noted racers came together again in a race for a Jockey Club purse of \$1500. It was a hard-fought contest, but Wagner was again victorious, and Grey Eagle broke down. The following extract from Frank For ester's matchless description of a part of his two heats will give our readers some idea of the severity of that contest:

they come into straight work on the back side than Wagner made a most determined challenge and locked him; the contest was splendid, and was maintained with unflinehing game and spir't. At the end of seven hundred yards, how-ever, Grey Eagle had the best of it, for in spite of Cato's most desperate efforts, Wagner could only reach Stephen's knee. Grey Eagle seemed able, after a brush of one hundred yards, to come again with renewed vigor, if well braced, for a dozen

Eagle maintained his advantage, but on ascending towards the stand Wagner's strength told, and they came through under whip and spur; Wagner having his head and neck in front, runstructed to take a strong pull on his horse, and to "keep him moving," while "ram the spurs into him," were the orders to Cato. Wagner's jockey. The result was that Wagner came in front, and the pace down the entire backstretch was tremendous, both being kept up to their rate by the most terrible punishment

Unfortunately, Stephen was directed to "take the track" about opposite the Oakland House, instead of putting the issue on a brush up the last two hundred yards of the heat. Too so lant gray was called upon, but true as steel the noble animal responded to it. With the most dauntless courage he made his run down the de-scending ground, and though Wagner, like the bravest of the brave, as he is, made the most desperate efforts, Gray Eagle came around the last turn on the outside with his head and shoulders in front at a flight of speed we never saw equalled. Both jockeys were nearly taint with their exertions, and Stephen, poor fellow, lost his presence of mind. Up to the distance stand impossible to say which was ahead; whips and spurs had been in constant requisition the entire made by a trotter, and see how much slower than two weeks, subsisting on corn stalks mile, but at this moment Stephen gave up his pull, and unconsciously yawed his horse across the track, which broke him off his stride, while Cato, holding Wagner well together, and mercilessly dashing in his spurs, at length brought him through a gallant winner by a neck, having run the last mile in 1.48 and the heat in 7.43.

This was, without exception, the most game and spirited race we ever witnessed. The heat was Wagner's, and while we accorded to him all struggle of three miles, we feel bound to express the belief that, for an untried four-year-old, Grey Eagle's performa..ce is without a parallel in the annals of the American turf. The last three the same week, were run in 5.35, and the eighth mile in 1.48.

In the next heat at the word "Go" they broke off with a racing stride, Wagner taking the lead by about two lengths. The pace was moderate for Stephen on Grey Eagle was expressly passed the stand, he widened the gap soon after to four or five lengths. At the half-mile post Grey Eagle made play, and had nearly closed the gap as they came opposite the Oakland House, when he suddenly faltered as if shot. and after lingering a step or two, abruptly stopped! "Grey Eagle has let down?" was the cry on all hands, and when the spectators became aware of the truth of the painful announcement the tagging layer of a radiant base of Ken. ment, the tearful eyes of a radiant host of Kentucky's daughters, and the heartfelt sorrow depicted in the countenances of her sons, indicated the sincerity of the sympathy with which they regarded the untimely accident to their game and gallant champion

Soon after Grey Eagle was stopped. Cato pulled Wagner out of his stride and galloped him slowly round. The intelligence of the highmettled racer was clearly indicated by Wagner's sequent action. From the head of the stretch home he invariably went a racing pace, and appeared as if he did not know what was require him, frequently bursting off in spite rider. On the fourth mile, as he passed his own stables, the rubbers and riders standing roof gave him a hearty cheer, and the gallant horse broke off, and in spite of Cato's utmost exertions, ran at the very top of his speed for nearly five hundred yards, as if plied with steel and whalebone the whole way. We never saw a more magnificent exhibition of unflinehing gam Even the friends of Grey Eagle forgot their dis tress for a moment in doing justice by a cheer to

Grey Eagle, which contested the above race so gamely, was by Woodpecker, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy. His dam, Ophelia, was by Wild Medley; second dam by Sir Archy; third dam by imported Diomed, the sire of Sir Archy. The account of General Buford's horse related above calls to mind a story in which an old-time Southern stage line proprietor and the race horse Wagner figured. At the time that this man controlled the stage line railroad transportation was in its infancy. There was a project started to build a railroad in the territory where his stage lines were located. He was not disposed to be driven out of business, however, but conceived a scheme for checkmating the projectors of the railroad enterprise by equipping his stage route with horses that could outstrip the railroad locomotive in speed and endurance.

To insure success he secured the old race horse Wagner, and mated with him a lot of the best mares that he could find. The mares were undoubtedly nearly, if not fully, thoroughbred. He was disappointed in the result, for flesh and blood, propelled by nerve force, cannot beat the iron horse driven by steam. One of the animals which ne raised was the famous brood mare Lizzie Peebles, and she, mated with Alexander's Abdallah, produced Favorite (2.351), the dam of the successful trotting sires, Bourbon Wilkes, Favorite Wilkes (2.241) and Joe Downing.

Flaxey, the dam of Royal R. Sheldon (2.043) and Audubon Boy (4) (2.06), was a escendant of old Wagner's daughter, Lizzie Peebles, as Flaxey's sire was Bourbon Wilkes. The time may come when trotters may possess as great endurance as the best of thoroughbreds, and transmit that quality with as great uniformity as does the thoroughbred, but this is not likely to occur

until every taint of cold blood in the trotter has been eradicated, and the best of pure thoroughbred blood substituted in its place.

Boston Retail Markets.

Beef supplies show a scarcity for the rades of cattle, best steers costing higher at first hands. The cost of a heavy porterhouse steak is unchanged at 28 cents per pound, while 25 cents per pound is the

price of a choice sirloin steak. For a choice rump steak the cost is 30 to 33 cents per pound, while a rump tenderloin is 35 to 40 cents per pound. Round steak shows no change in cost, 23 cents per pound being the price for a top cut, with the bottom of the round 14 sents per pound, and a cut through the round at 18 cents per pound.

sirloin roast ranging at 25 to 28 cents per pound, while a rib roast ranges in price from 14 to 20 cents per pound. 'Chuck roast is 10 to 12 cents per pound, with a rump roast at 20 to 25 cents per pound, and a face of the rump at 15 to 16 cents per pound.

A fore-shoulder roast is 12 cents per pound, with oxtails for soup at 10 to 15 cents each, and aitchbones costing 8 to 12 cents per pound, according to the way that they are cut. The cost of corned beef ranges from 8 to 12 cents per pound, with beef tongles 12 cents per pound for corned or fresh, with saltpetred at 14 cents and smoked at 17 to 18 cents per pound. The cost of beef kidneys is 7 to 8 cents each, with beef suct costing 8 cents per pound.

The market is well supplied with venison. and prices are unchanged. Choice venison steaks are 40 cents per pound, with a loin of venlson at 35 to 45 cents per pound, and leg of venison 30 to 35 cents per pound. Moose steak is in good supply, the cost being 35 cents per pound, with elk steak about the same price. Fat raccoons are \$1.50 to \$2.25 each.

The cost of oyster crabs continues at \$2 per quart. Fresh perch are available at 20 cents per pound. Jack shad still on the market at 25 cents per pound, with Florida pompano 30 cents per pound. Sheepshead from Florida waters are 20 cents per pound, while red snappers from the same waters cost twenty-six cents per pound.

Vegetable supplies are seasonably fair. New potatoes are coming along moderately from the South, and are 75 cents per peck, while old potatoes remain at 35 cents per peck. Jersey sweet potatoes remain at about 6 pounds for 25 cents, with Florida green peppers 75 cents to \$1 per dozen.

Green string beans from the South are scarce and cost 40 cents per quart, with Southern green peas costing \$2 per peck. Dandelions from hothouse are 75 cents per peck, while beet greens are on the market at 50 cents per peck, with spinach 40 cents per tribution in years to come—if Congress so

Moderate arrivals of strawberries, fresh supplies coming in from time to time. The price is unchanged, about 60 to 75 cents per quart being the cost. The market is well supplied with oranges. For California navels the cost is about 30 to 40 cents per dozen, with sweet Florida fruit at about the

Tangerines and mandarins are costing about 30 to 40 cents per dozen, while grape fruit ranges in price from \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen. The cost of lemons is 20 to 25 cents per dozen, while the price of Cape cranberries is unchanged at 10 cents per quart.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Division of Vegetable Physiology and athology of the Department of Agriculture has accomplished valuable work during the past year, none less than in the study of nitrogen-producing plants.

"In the year just gone," stated Prof. Albert F. Woods, the chief of the division, we have given special attention to the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. By this I mean a careful study of the life history of the bacteria and micro-organism which inhabit the root tubercles of leguminous charged to pull him steady, and wait for orders. plants—clovers, cow peas, soy beans, etc.— Wagner accordingly led with an easy stroke and also of the plants themselves, with a through the first mile, and being cheered as he view of stimulating their powers to capture the free nitrogen in the air.

"Legumes, as is well known, absorb all their nitrogen from the air; providing there is sufficient potash and phosphorus in the soil; their growth then depends upon securing a large amount of nitrogen from the air. To do this, their roots should be infected with these bacteria. Some soils are deficien and the bacteria must be supplied.

"By these experiments we are finding which bacteria and micro-organisms will increase the most rapidly and effectively. We can now by means of cultures produce more in twelve hours than we could formerly in many days.

"We will even further increase this output. Our idea, of course, is to increase the little nodules or root tubercles on all legumious plants, and thus increase the size and health of the plant. We have two methods of doing this, one being to soak the seeds The same, silk lined throughout, prior to planting in a liquid in which some cultures exist, while the other is to inocu late the soil with the minute bacteria. Both methods are excellent, the first, perhaps, being an easier method of distributing the germs over the land. One of our agents, however, is now making these experiments in California: in tact, we have the various experiment stations at work co-operating with us on this subject."

The committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives has agreed upon a bill in regard to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, which, it is stated, em braces all the best provisions of the Grout bill of last year, together with a few additions, which seem to strengthen the measure. The bill agreed upon by the committee

places a tax of ten cents a pound upon all

imitations colored to resemble butter, and a tax of only one-fourth of a cent a pound upon uncolored imitations. This principle championed by General Grout while he was engaged in this fight. premium on the honest market

butter imitations. The committee has also in amendment defining a manufacturer margarine, in which it is explaine any person that sells, vends or full margarine for the use and const of others, except to his own far guests thereof, without compensation shall add to or mix with such oleon any ingredient or coloration that to look like butter, shall also be hel manufacturer of oleomargarine.'

The oleo advocates in present side of the case have dwelt upon the someness and purity of their product the pure butter people have tried to plain the fact that the fight is not upo margarine as such, but against the which are committed by the producer handlers of that commodity.

If the law is strictly enforced there no object for the retailer to sell the tion product as pure butter, charging prices for it, for the tax will bring the price to approximately the average ter prices. The sole purpose then of ing the imitation to resemble butter w to eater to the trade preferring the imi to the real, but which dislikes the white pearance of the former in its proper and is willi g to pay an extra price for indulgence of this taste.

Secretary Wilson of the Departmen Agriculture has sent a letter to the Ha of Representatives requesting that an en gency appropriation of \$49,000 be made once to carry forward the inspection of m exports, which otherwise will cease

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In his letter of transmittal the secretary states: "The indirect effect of its tempor interruption will be much more damaging to American interests than the mere loss of the continental export trade for a few months. It will result in breaking commercial connections and creating a bad impression in countries to which our products are sent."

The annual seed distribution of the Department of Agriculture is now going on rapidly, and the output this year will be double the amount sent out last year.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, under whose supervision the distribution comes, in an interview stated that as this is his first year in watching this work he has found many new incidents which will regulate the dis-

According to some figures just issued by the census office, there are in the United States 6159 establishments making the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants their principal occupation. These houses occupied 42,647 acres, which together with the buildings thereon have a value of \$50,619,-865. That these flower-growing concerns recognize the value of fertilizers may be seen by the fact that over \$300,000 is annually expended by them for this item.

These figures do not represent establishments raising flowers for sale, or those that raise them incidental to their agricultural operations.

Dressmaking

Ladies' Tailoring **Departments**

Prices Reduced Until February 8th.

To enable us to maintain our organization during the dull season, and to clear up material on hand, we make the following especially low prices until February 8th.

We will make plain Tailor-Made Coats and Skirts from our own fine imported woollens-skirts cotton lined, coats silk lined, for

58.00

House and Evening Gowns of Nun's Veiling, India and Foulard Silks and other thin materials, silk lined, for

75.00

Long Broadcloth Coats, silk line

Our Shirtings For 1902 Are Ready

LADIES' SHIRT AND GOLF WAISTS Made from Madras, Imported Cheviots, French

Percales, English and French Flannels, Wash Silks, Serges, Butcher Linen, Pique, Mercerized

The above are for MEN'S and WOMEN'S Wear or Sold by the Yard.

NOYES BROS.

WASHINGTON AND SUMMER STS. BOSTON, U. S. A.

Doultry.

Poultry Experiments.

periment Station Bulletin No. 79. o, Me., gives a very full report of 1899, 1900 and 1901. The first test, Prof. G. M. Gowell, who has rk in charge, was a continuation viously began, to see if chickens ops would fatten as well as in made of laths, with close end of boards. The floors were of quarters of an inch apart, and om the walls, so that they could le two together. The laths run the chickens could feed from a

trough in front. made from 100 pounds each of corn middlings mixed with cold water. vs the coop that had the smaller d gained 6.5 pounds, and those that argest birds 6.4 pounds, the others pounds each. The average gain f the above mixture to make a gain, or the 240 pounds to make ds. At the same time 68 chickens. jouse and yard, in which there were plants, and fed the same as the They weighed 199.3 pounds when and after 28 days had gained 971 or an average of 1.43 pounds each. 5.26 pounds of the mixture to make a pound of gain, or 3.66 pounds less then those in the coops.

Five other lots were put in coops at the same time, of same age, 95 days, and fed with the same grain mixture, 33 pounds of meat meal mixed with cold skimmilk. They had 465 pounds of skimmilk. They gained 33.7 pounds, or 1.48 pounds each. It took 6.85 pounds of the dry mixture to make a pound of gain; 68 others were put in house and yard at the same time, and fed in the same way, and they gained 1.713 pounds each. It took 4.03 pounds of the nivture to make a pound of gain.

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Tests No. 6 and 7 began Oct 11, with chickens 160 days old, weighing nearly five pounds each. The food mixture was the same as in the first test, excepting that five coops had their porridge made with water and the other five had theirs mixed with The first gained 15.6 pounds, requiring 9.74 pounds of the dry mixture for each pound of gain, and those having the skimmilk gained 17.5 pounds, requiring 822 pounds for each pound of gain. They ate 8 pounds less of the mixture and gained nearly two pounds more; 25 other chickens of same age were put in the small house and yard, and fed the same as the last. They gained 23.2 pounds in 21 days, requiring of mixture to each pound of gain. Results thus in each case showed best results from giving them the liberty of the small yard. The difference in gain at the ages of 95 days and 160 days was very marked, although that was not designed as a part of the test, but the older lot gained but about half as fast as the younger lot. The use of skimmilk was found to hasten the fattening. On Oct. 5 ten coops of chickens were put

up, and five of them fed with mixture of one hundred pounds each of cornmeal and wheat middlings, fifty pounds of meat meal. The other five with the same grain ration, but no meat meal. This lasted four weeks. Those having the meat meal gained 18.03 pounds to the lot, and the gain cost 13.88 cents a pound, while those without it gained 14.3 pounds, at a cost of 14.96 cents a pound. These were birds 55 months old and weighing over five pounds each. With smaller and younger chickens they have succeeded in getting the gain at a cost of five to eight cents a pound. In testing incubators they had two lots of eggs, one placed in closed cases in the dark and one spread in open pans in the light, both practically at a temperature of 62°. They were laid between May 25 and June 2, and kept until June 12 before they were put in the incubator. Eighty-one eggs in closed cases hatched thirty chickens. Eleven eggs were infertile. In thirty-six the development stopped by the end of the twelfth day, and five others between twelfth and twentieth day of incubation. Seventy-nine eggs exposed to air and light hatched nineteen chickens, nine eggs being infertile. Fortyone stopped development before twelfth day and nine between twelfth and twentieth. The lack of fertility and the dying of chicks in the shell may be partly accounted for by the fact that the hens had been laying very heavily for some time before eggs were Saved

At the same time the eggs of 24 hens were saved and equally divided, by selecting alternate eggs from each hen, they being ished by the use of trap nests, 66 t at a temperature of 70° and 62 at gs in each lot proved infertile. cept at 70° hatched 23 chickens, 20 shell in the first 12 days, and 19 next 8 days. Of those kept at 50°, re 18 chickens, 18 died in the shell days, 12 in next 8 days. No great produced by the temperature. 48 from 26 White Wyandotte hens

ded into two lots as above, and Orono in an ordinary shipping oulton, and returned the next day. he road or at station 36 hours, and miles. One lot was put into the insoon as they returned, and the Of this last lot 22 natched from 65 eggs, 17 being instopping development in first 12 in next 8 days. Of those put in returned 22 chickens hatched 48, 18 were infertile, 17 stopped lays and 20 afterward. No gain after transportation.

Plymouth Rock hens, a year old, had a male with them since they s were selected and a yearling at with them on the night of May ggs were all incubated. Those 26 were taken out after 8 days. clear and three showed signs of rom those laid May 27, 2 good, lickens were hatched, but the were obtained from those laid hen 8 chickens resulted from 10 ing infertile. Eggs from hens eggs of normal shape, 25 very

been for several years breeding ed Plymouth Rocks and White Wyith a view to increasing egg producon, and improving the size and color of the eggs. They give the record by months in.

andotte

for two, and in some cases three years, but it is too long for our use, though we can se lect a few facts.

Of twenty-eight Barred Plymouth Rocks during the first full year after beginning to Me., gives a very full report of lay, one produced 206 eggs, another 204, one there in experimenting with and another 201, two 191 each, four from 180 to 188, four between 170 and 180, seven between 160 and 170, four between 150 and 160, and two recorded 143 and 149.

Of sixteen Light Brahmas, two made a record in their first year, from beginning to lay of 194 eggs each, one of 181, one of 161, one of 156, two of 155 each, three of 151 each, one of 149, one of 138, one of 130. one of 124 and one of only 81. Of twenty-three white Wyandottes, one reached 208 eggs in her can by moving the coops. They first year, one 201 and another 200. Only one other exceeded 170, seven were from 160 se on bottom, top and back, but to 170, four between 150 and 160, five from the front and two inches 140 to 150, one 115, and one 109. There were two hens in the pens apparently in good health that were not known to lay an egg they put 20 Plymouth cockerels in during the year. Of the hens that laid 200 se coops. They were 95 days old eggs or more during the first twelve months weights run from 12.6 to 14.8 pounds after commencing, one laid 140 the seccare being taken to have the birds ond year and 130 the third year. No. put together nearly alike in size 14 laid 208 eggs the first year, 141 the ht. They were fed twice daily on next, and, owing to accidental injury, only 28 the third. No. 101 laid 201 eggs the first year, 30 the next and 63 the third. The records show that hens which laid from 100 to 120 eggs the first year seldom gave satisfactory results the second year, while those that gave from 130 to 200 the first year genpounds per bird. It took 8.92 erally laid well the second year.

There is a further report of the records of eighty pullets of each breed from Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 1, 1900, and also of others from those in the coops, were put in Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 1, 1901, but we must reserve that for another article.

Poultry and Game.

Poultry is dull, with a light demand, but with receipts of 4883 packages, against 8353 for same week last year; the prices are fairly O'Mara of New York. He said in part: steady, but it is easy to buy at quotations. Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern chickens are 16 to 20 cents for choice roasting and floriculture, so that necessarily my observa-Fowls 12 to 13 cents for extra choice, and ordinary 10 to 11 cents. Ducks 12 to 15 cents have enjoyed the advantage of some experiand geese 12 to 13 cents for choice and fair ence with other branches. to good 9 to 10 cents. Pigeons steady at \$1.15 to \$1.25 for choice and common 50 cents to \$1 a dozen. Squabs choice all do not travel on the same road. There is large \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen and ordinary \$1.75 to \$2. Western poultry dry packed in boxes. Choice chickens 13 to support a seed store the box makes its ap-14 cents, and ordinary 10 to 12 cents. Fowl 10 to 111 cents. Choice large capons are scarce at 16 to 18 cents and smali or medium dull at 13 to 15 cents. Ducks 11 to 14 cents, and geese 9 to 11 cents. Turkey of the trade is something marvelous. In one steady, choice, large hens, headed, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 generation we have seen one firm expand cents, or with heads on 14 to 141 cents, choice toms at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 cents, mixed lots 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents, old toms 10 to 11 cents, and No. 2 9 to 10 cents. In barrels, choice turkeys are 13 to 15 cents, fair to good 10 to 12 cents, chickens 9 to 11 cents and fowl 8 to 101 cents, ducks 10 to 12 cents, and old roosters 72 cents. Live poultry in small supply with fair demand, fowl at 10 to 11½ cents, chickens 9 to 10½ cents and old roosters 5 to 6 cents.

Game is dull. Grouse at \$1.75 to \$2 a pair, and quail steady at \$2 to \$3 a dozen, both in small supply. Some canvas-back ducks bring \$2 to \$2.50 a pair, but light weights \$1 to \$1.50. Shore ducks are coming poor, red heads 50 cents to \$1.25 a pair, black 75 to 90 cents, mallards 70 to 90 cents, teal 30 to 50 cents and small ducks 20 to 30 cents. No brant coming in. Wild geese 75 cents to \$1 each in storage. Venison scarce at 20 to 25 cents for saddles, choice cuts 25 to 35 cents a pound. Moose 12 to 15 cents for hindquarters, 30 to 40 cents for steaks the wide range of temperature, the rich and roasts. Rabbits not very plenty at 15 to soil, and the energy and intelligence of 25 cents a pair and jacks 75 to 90 cents.

Start the Incubators Early,

With the incubator in hand now some good work should be planned and carried out for the spring markets. It is possible now to get supplies of spring chickens, which if one has the market for them, that will pay better than anything else connected with the poultry business. A good market can often be found by systematic drumming up of trade within a reasonable distance of home. Personal solicitation trom hotels and boarding-houses will generally show that there is a demand for such chickens. The mistake sometimes made is for people to put on extra prices for such nearby markets, reasoning that higher prices than those in the market will be willingly paid for nearby spring chickens. That does not always hold true. It is better to go to the other extreme and cut under other market rates. Certainly there is profit in the business if you have no commissions and freights to pay, while the chickens obtained from a distance are sold after all these costs are deducted. Very often we kill the hen that lays the golden egg in this

wav. The incubators should be started early, and a good working trial of them should be made before any number of eggs are are just as likely to get out of order as any other machine, and when they have been laid aside for months it is well to give a good test of them first. If everything works well, then let the process of hatching begir. Do not in this work put all the eggs in one basket. Remember it is easier to sell a few chickens at once than a whole bunch of them. If you hatch all of the eggs at once you must find a market for the chickens at about the same time. I have always found that by distributing the work over a longer period there is sure to be a better average profit. Besides, we do not risk all then if anything should happen to the first batch. I should make at least three or four hatchings out of the season's eggs, and coming about two or three weeks apart one is not rushed with the work, so that little attention can be given to other things. The season for supplying the spring chickens to customers is thus extended, so that advantages are mutually enjoyed. It is true that the very early spring chickens are apt to bring the highest prices, but it is equally true that the demand for them is more limited, and one might find herself burdened down with more than she could ANNIE C. WEBSTER. possibly sell. Pennsylvania.

It seems strange that while so much atfeeding stuffs for animals, comparatively little study has been bestowed upon human een mated hatched 3 out of 8 foods, the foods by far the most important after he was taken away, to mankind. It goes generally that a man well as those laid earlier. A can eat most anything; and he does eat almost anything and everything in these ball-shaped eggs showed little days of adulteration when he don't know what he eats. Many of those foods which are not deleteriously adulterated form such unbalanced ration as no breeder would think of feeding his stock. A study of foods for man would be one of the most useful and



PRIZE HOUDAN HEN. Owned by C. E. Peterson.

Borticultural. A Business in Seeds.

A paper on "The Business End of Horti-culture" was recently read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Patrick

"My experience in the trade has been exclusively along the lines of commercial broilers, ordinary to good 10 to 14 cents. tions will be mainly confined to matters less or more intimately connected therewith. I

"First in importance is the seedsman. the box trade, for instance, a separate and distinct branch. Long before a town can pearance. The druggist, the general storekeeper, the jeweler, the grocer, almost any shopkeeper will be the distributing agent for the seeds. The growth of this branch of the trade is something marvelous. In one from a little shop which barely paid the living expenses of the founders into a great institution which ranks high among the finest commercial houses in the country. "Many people believe that the large seed

houses have one big farm where they grow all their seeds. That would be impracticable, for the reason that different seeds Northern than Southern localities. California can produce better seeds of many kinds than any other part of the country. Long Island seems to be the ideal place for cabbage-seed production. Portions of Connecticut are unrivalled for the quality of onion seed produced. Northern New York and Maine are unexcelled for potatoes. The great Northwest has exceptional possibilities as a seed-producing country. Europe still supplies its quota of seeds and bulbs, but with the vast extent of territory over which floats the American flag, with every reason to believe that in the near future we shall not only produce all we need ourselves, but we shall be able to control that is often happens that an improvement will be carefully marked, the seed product kept separate, and sown the following season. It is obvious that the greater the amount of care bestowed on inspection and the greater the intelligence brought to bear upon it, the better in proportion must be the result. It is upon this care and intelligence that that reputation is based. The seed-grower is often a hybridizer, and to the patient work of these men we owe many of the improved varieties now in existence. "The greatest vehicle unquestionably for

developing horticulture is the catalogue of the seedsman, the nurseryman and the florist. The first is the most important in its effects and might be called the centre from which the business ends radiate. The millions of catalogues distributed annually are an inspiration to the recipients risked in them. Incubators and lamps and to the hundreds of thousands who are influenced by seeing their neighbors engaged in horticultural work. Great is the responsibility of the catalogue firms and great is the labor involved. It is undeniably the most trying of all the business ends of horticulture. The men engaged in it must be ever on the watch for new and improved varieties; they must lead and not follow public opinion; yet they must be cautious not to get too far in advance. They must be ready to explain why fail; they must be able to advise remedies; they must be entomologists, the idea of the shallow bench and anpathologists, must be up in soil chemistry, qual planting of roses for cut flowers was in and when the great extent of the country is considered, it is readily understood that the task is not an easy one. They must be eady to tell when and what to plant or sow in farm or garden, from Puget's men who built big greenhouses to grow let-Sound to Florida Keys, from Aroostook to San Diego. They must be prepared to have their honesty impugned whenever a clerk makes a mistake and sends the wrong variety; they must be prepared very often for the same contingency when from causes entirely beyond their control crops fail, plants die, or seeds do not germinate. To be successful the catalogue man must be not only resourceful in business methods, enterprising in developing and introducing varieties of merit, but he must be optimistic, he must be tention has been paid to the investigation of able to communicate his optimism to his customers, he must be liberal in his dealings, be ever patient, be a natural diplomat, and, above all things, be serupulously care-

ful to send out only the best obtainable. "The grower for the catalogue firms is another of the business ends of horticulture that is, the man who grows plants in quantity on contract, or who grows them plants, hardy out-door plants, shrubs, roots beneficial courses which could be indulged whole, but it is not capable of great de- or profit. velopment like the catalogue trade. It is Do not plant corn or potatoes on a stiff

generally followed by men who have some land but little working capital, and the profits, as a rule, are very meagre. Because of the limited capital with which it can be entered, provided the land is already secured, a great many of the smalle nurserymen, florists, and even farmers, have entered it of late years, and it may be safely said to be a well-plowed field at the present time. Because these men are not in touch with the retail market they grow many things for which there is not ready sale; failing to obtain buyers for these at re munerative prices they are frequently taken up at a sacrifice and pushed by catalogue men to the detriment of better things. I think Even here there are to be found differences; it may be accepted as an axion that the successful catalogue business man must be a bona fide producer, either under his own direct control or by the contract system. This applies to plants more than to seeds or bulbs, which can be treated as merchandise.

oping a large business by buying plants and selling again. "The business end of horticulture represented by the cut-flower grower, is, perhaps, these factories, but we shall see what we shall in that the skill of the grower is the paramount issue. His product is sold for what it is worth on sight. Although the market takes exasperating tumbles, he has little, if anything, to do with it. He is saved the nerve wear incident to bargaining, plancan be better grown in different localities. ning how to get rid of his product, how to Peas and beans can be better grown in get his money after he has sold it, and the many vexatious problems incident to barter and sale. I speak of the grower who supplies the large cities and consigns to a commission firm. Business instinct counts just as heavily in growing cut flowers as in the other business ends of horticulture. It was business instinct which years ago influenced one of our leading growers of roses to ciscard every flower which did not come up to his standard. This policy made his reputation, and was the foundation of his reputation, and was the foundation of his success. It worked both ways, it concentrated his efforts in producing something up to that standard and maintaining it, while it made his reputation. It did more, the men engaged in horticulture, there is it elevated the standard and really made two classes of growers in all lines of cut-

flower growing, the one which aims at 'fancy' flowers and which embraces all the markets of the world in seed product the high-class establishments; the other tion. The seed grower is for the most which does the best it can and takes things part a contractor who takes the stock sup- as they come. Cut-flower growing is one any plants which are not up to type. It although the constant cry goes up that it does not pay, it continues to develop. The apparent in individual plants, and these are demand for flowers is constantly growing, and the laws of demand and supply are inexorable.

"The business end of horticulture represented by the shopkeeper in the large cities is a distinct branch. Its connection with the producing branches is a very slender one and seems to grow more attenuated. Why this should be does not appear on the surface to most of us. The fact remains, however, that as a class they hold aloof from trade organizations when it would seem that their interests would be conserved by affiliating with them. The com bination of all branches of trade horticulturists in one organization should inure to

the benefit of all. "In horticulture, as in everything else, the men who originate either methods or varieties are the men who shape the business, ends and all. The men who hybridize, the men who investigate, the men who do the thinking, are the men who supply the motive power for the whole. originators of the new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables have not only conferred a benefit to the public at large, but have made it possible for the grower to continue in a profitable business. The men who first propagated roses in summer and began a special business of mailing them, showed the way to dozens of suc cessful imitators. The man who developed his way a Columbus. The man who first used large glass and light frames in greenhouses made it possible to produce the quality of flowers in evidence today. The tuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., made a great forward stride. The men who started the first trade journal made an important innovation. The business ends of horticulture are many and various, and I trust enough has been said about them in this paper to show to those who may not have considered the matters covered that they are interesting and important, at least to hose engaged in them.

The Spring Campaign.

It will soon be time for our farmers to ommence making their plans for the coming spring. It will be well to look over the fields to be tilled, and to make up their minds where to put the various crops to be raised the coming season

Much may be gained in forming these plans aright. It will be of no use to devote soil to the growth of crops not suitably on speculation to sell in large quantities.

His field embraces greenhouse plants, fruit can follow such a course. Therefore it would be well to make the best plans possiand bulbs. It is a safe business on the ble in this direction if we hope for success

clay soil and expect paying crops. Better devote it to some other crops if you have such soil to deal with. If the farmer has owned his farm for a series of years, he ought to have a thorough plan so well marked out that he might be able to tell just where certain crops can be raised at a

We believe that one-half the failures in farming come in the way of trying to raise crops that are not adapted to the soil that is to be treated. Let the farmer the coming spring think this matter over thoroughly in his own mind before the crops are put in If you have a stiff, clayey soil to handle, devote it chiefly to the hay crop. Do not try an apple orchard on it, for you may look for a failure with a reasonable assurance

It will be found at this season of the year that it is well to look over the farming tools and see what is needed for new tools, and what repairs we need upon the old ones to make them all right for service. Look over the seeds and see what will be needed; do not use poor seeds, just because we may have them on hand. We cannot expect the best crops where poor seeds are used, it will pay

If you have fertilizers to get, better procure what you need, and get them home before the bad traveling comes on. By looking out at this time we may save much time, and time is what we need in the season of putting in our farm crops. Here in Maine we need all the time we have to put in our crops, as our season is short at best.

People around Newfound lake, in New Hampshire, want the fish hatchery there to make small pond, where the lake trout can be grown to about six inches long before they are put into the lake. Fish are cannibals, and the large ones fatten on the small fry to such an extent as to prevent the rapid increase that should result from

prevent the rapid increase that should result from the number of young hatched out.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 91,298 cases, against 89,739 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 87,129. The total shipments thus far in 1902 have been 464,806 cases, against 422,551

-Exports of dairy products from New York last week included 2645 packages of butter to Liverpool, 3601 to London and 100 to Glasgow, with 1427 boxes of cheese to Liverpool and 1011 to Hull, a total of 6346 packages of butter and 2438

—The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 1, 1902, included 91,994 pounds butter, 926,986 pounds cheese and 299,100 pounds oleo. For the same week last year the exports included 200,569 pounds butter, 1,104,520 p

cheese and 42,900 pounds ofeo.

—The Gail Borden Condensed Milk Company have sent agents to take possession of the fac-tories of the Vermont Condensed Milk Company at Rutland, Vt., and of the Maine Condensed Milk Company at Whitefield, N. H., and New-The expense of catalogues, advertising, packing and growing hardly admits of develport, Me. It is claimed that this consolidation will be a benefit fo farmers for many miles around

> -Trafton makes the exports from Atlantic — Trafton makes the exports from Adamse and Gulf ports last week to include 291,000 barrels of flour, 1,802,000 bushels of eorn, 3590 barrels of pork, 10,364,000 pounds of lard, 27,406 boxes of meats.

—The value of exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 31 was \$2,015,903, and of the imports \$1,160,539. Excess of exports \$855.364. Corresponding week last year exports were \$1,965,070, and imports 1,063,535. Excess of exports \$901,535. Since Jan, 1 exports have been \$9,349,-051, and imports have been \$6,343,272. Excess of exports \$3,005,779. Same period last year exports were \$13,875,522, and imports were \$4,975,474. Ex cess of exports \$8,900,048.

—The shipments of live stock and dressed GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP beef last week included 1285 cattle, 2326 sheep, cattle, 1200 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 680 cattle from Portland; 707 cattle from Newport News, a total of 6537 cattle, 8036 sheep, 28,549 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 4075 cattle, 7598 sheep, 21,631 quarters of beef went to Liverney 1315 cettle, 2020 beer 1450 cettle, 2020 beer 250 cettle, 2020 Liverpool; 2159 cattle, 396 sheep, 5483 quarters of beef to London; 275 cattle to Avonmouth; 123 quarters of beef to Southampton, and 28 cattle, 42 sheep. 125 quarters of beef to Bermuda and West Indies.

--- The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Feb. 1 included 57,929,000 bushels of wheat, 11,632,000 bushels of corn, 4,531,-000 bushels of oats, 2,403,000 bushels of rye and plied by the seedsman and delivers the entire product. His work is supervised by the seedsman, who inspects the growing the seedsman, who inspects the growing the seedsman and delivers the entire product. His work is supervised by the seedsman, who inspects the growing the seedsman and delivers the entire product. His work is supervised by the seedsman, who inspects the growing for the capital invested. It has developed wheat 10,000 bushels of corn and 38,000 bushels of rve, with an increase of 398,000 h and 47,000 bushels of barley. One year ago the supply was 59,757,000 bushels of wheat, 14,825,000 bushels of corn, 9,929,000 bushels of cats, 1.195,000 bushels of rye and 1,873,000 bushels of barley.

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ipt of price.

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Trade in beef was very quiet, with ess mness noted: Very choice sides 91 to 10 cents extra sides 9\f2 to 9\f2 cents, heavy 8\f2 to 9\f2 cents good 7 to 8 cents, light grass and cows 7 cents, extra hinds 111 to 121 cents, good 91 to 11 cents, lights 8 to 9 cents, extra fores 6½ to 7½ cents, heavy 5½ to 6 cents, good 5 to 5½ cents, light 4 to 5 cents, backs 6 to 84 cents, rattles 44 to 54 cents, chucks 64 to 74 cents, short ribs 8 to 13 cents, rounds 6 to 9 cents, rumps 9 to 13 cents, rumps and loins 10 to 16 cents, loins 13 to 20 cents.

-- Pure lard and fresh ribs are advanced: otherwise the pork market is unchanged: Heavy backs \$21, medium \$20.25, long cut \$21.25, lean ends \$22, bean pork \$17.25 to \$18, fresh ribs 11\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents, smoked shoulders 9\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents, lard 10\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents, in pails 11\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 11\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents, hams 11\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 12\(\frac{1}{2} \) cents, In pairs 112 to 113 cents, nams 112 to 122 cents, skinned hams 13 cents, sausage 10 cents, Frankfurt sausages 94 cents, boiled hams 17 to 174 cents, bacon 124 to 134 cents, bolognas 9 cents, pressed hams 12 cents, raw leaf lard 114 cents, rendered leaf lard 111 cents, in pails 12 to 121 cents, pork tongues \$22.50, loose salt pork 10½ cents, briskets 11 cents, sausage meat 9½ cents. Quaker scrapple 10 cents, country dressed hogs 71 cents.

-The cold wave has advanced the price of eggs, and Western free from frost are now nearly as high as any others. A few nearby and Cape fancy brown are 30 to 32 cents. Northern, Eastern and Western choice fresh 30 cents, fair to good Western 28 to 29 cents and Eastern 25 to 28 cents. Refrigerator eggs nearly all out of first hands. A few of the best are held at 26 to 27 cents and fair to good at 23 to 25 cents.

—The world's exports of grain last week are reported as 7.274,362 bushels of wheat from six countries and 2,824,018 bushels of corn from three countries. Of this the United States furnished 3,702,362 bushels of wheat and 427,018 bushels

-Lambs are a little firmer, with the market better sold up. Mutton steady. Veal firm. Lambs 8 to 10 cents, fancy and Brightons 9 to 10½ cents, yearlings 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, muttons 5 to 7 cents, fancy 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, veals 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents, fancy and Brightons $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

.27,406 boxes of meats. —The value of exports from the port of Boston GRAVES' MANGE CURE

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MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN WENGLAND AND OF AGRICULTURE

This is the season of winter merriment in

Fate has surveyed the street department board of survey.

It's a poor young millionaire in these days

The need of a new City Hall for Boston is coming rapidly to a head. The anti-ritualist seems to be becoming a

distinct nuisance in London. Barber's tuberculosis is a new disease

hardly likely to become fashionable. Bishop Potter's cottage has been looted by burglars. Perhaps this is a judgment!

In Revolutionary days they called it "taking the small Pox by way of Inoculation."

heart of the thief who steals wedding pres-

Blow, blow, ye winter wind! We have had so little of you, comparatively, that we can accept whatever you do with philosophy. Why shouldn't there be a series of Fire-

men's Hops instead of one ball? So might all the firemen have an opportunity to trip. Germany and England are equally intent on pointing out to Uncle Sam just who is his

best friend,-and, more important, just who We have not heard that the Brotherhood of Hotel Waiters have taken action to oppose the coining of those threatened two-

and-a-half-cent pieces. Is it possible that the Sultan, in condemn ing to death his absent brother-in-law the latter a fatted calf?

Editorial comment seems so far to have compliment paid our German cousins.

Shakspere and Bacon-it had seemed for a brief interval that they were to be allowed to rest, but the twentieth century has taken up the debate with all the energy of its

ican young woman is to wed a prince of and distinct business ability, under the Sweden. This is our golden hour of international relations!

that he may conduct the divorce suit of an- the whole. He has consequently organized other, Cupid may be permitted so smile even | what he calls a "trust for the people," with through his tears.

Rhode Island has made an incidental, and caused by their sparks.

fore the majority will care to have their pictures taken except when arrayed in their best clothes and smiling their prettiest.

Chicago must have an explosion also. Perhaps some future scientist will find that the waves of one disaster travel through the air or under the earth, and so produces from deep conviction, that industrial cothe series of catastrophes that usually seem to follow in other cities.

would give up our best office chair to Prince also, and so ably has he worked it out in Henry of Prussia without the slightest hesiactually flourishing commercial undertaktheer and also, and so ably has he worked it out in ago unearthed, a Marshfield breakfast, in the early days, consisted of hasty pudding statement of the early days are in fair supply, with receipts of the early days are in fair supply, with receipts of the early days are in fair supply. would give up our best office chair to Prince tation. But we wouldn't import a new one ings, that eminent students of economic confor the occasion and advertise it as the finest ditions throughout the nation are beginning chair we ever offered a visitor.

Judging by the stream of pilgrims, the Hub appreciates the opportunity of looking at its new pictures in the Public Library. It is something of a wonder that no local author has taken time by the forelock and written a new historic novel with Sir Galahad as the hero.

Would the licensing and consequent identification of pussy cats make it possible to hold the owner responsible when the personal property wails at midnight? If so. the bill would certainly fill a long-felt want. Even we, who love cats, have our moments when we love sleep better, and would fain know who owns the disturbing element?

The church and the stage are growing more chummy every day, but it still remains sermon is really much more powerful in impressing people than even a "good" play. Such a statement need be no more than courteous. Courteous, it would be, from one gentleman to another; and as such the time is ripe for it.

There is a rumor afloat of an invention that may be attached to any kind of a carriage thereby transforming it to an automobile. Those who are so old-fashioned as to object to the "chauffeur" and all that to him pertains may take comfort. If the automobile should become inexpensive, history suggests that it would go the way of other sudden enthu-

Signor Leoni paid a high compliment even to the Constitution when he made that document the subject of the marvelous illuminated tablets exhibited during the past week at the Museum of Fine Arts. Here is an opportunity, indeed, for whoever wishes, and can afford, to enrich the museum, and therefore Boston, with a work of very unu sual beauty and merit.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says that five shiploads of American farm machinery, amounting to thirty-six thousand tons, are to be shipped from Eastern ports to points on the Black sea within the next six weeks. This is eighty per cent. more than the entire ents of 1901 to the same part of the world. Ninety per cent. of the whole will be sent by Chicago manufacturers. The Russian farmers are very rapidly learning the superiority of American farm machinery, and having that they will be able to handle larger fields, produce larger crops, and perhaps supply their own people better with food if they do not export more than

they do now. A Jacksonville (Fla.) paper ironically es a few of the indiscretions of President Roosevelt, which it claims are the cause of some criticisms in certain papers of this other plant foods is deficient, or not enough steel sheets from 101,995,225 to 53,388,134 of the people with jealous care. The bakers country and in England. While visiting his to balance the nitrogen. Sometimes the pounds. sister lately he took a walk, and while re- lack of fruiting is due to wrong selection of

the cows. We wonder if he spoke "to a cow as he would to a lady," as a certain lecturer advised the farmers to do. When in New York he met a policeman that he had previously known, and he shook hands with him and actually "called him Pat," and on hat on his head." Why, even Abraham Lincoln could not have done much worse.

A compilation of the amounts of money given away during the year 1901, by American millionaires, shows the enormous amount of \$107,360,000. This is about \$60,-000,000 more than in 1900 and \$44,000,000 more than in 1899, which was the next largest total. The list includes no gifts of less than \$50,000, unless a number of gifts for one institution are grouped together, no appropriations by Legislature or Congress, and none of the ordinary gifts for religious or denominational purposes, and is prin-cipally the gifts to found or sup-There is certainly little romance in the \$12,000,000 in land, beside her private residence worth \$400,000, to the Stanford Uni- sary ingredients is in the soil. versity, which she and her husband founded in memory of their son. Andrew Carnegie ton, \$2,000,000 for a technical school in Pittsburg and \$1,000,000 for the Carnegie Insti-tute there, beside several smaller sums you trim a tree when it is growing, it tends special attention to the subject. In most aggregating more than another million. The late Jacob S. Rogers of Paterson ing. One of the safest and best ways to bequeathed \$5,500,000 to the Metropolitan make fruit trees productive is to remove a Museum of Art; John D. Rockefeller has part of the ends of the branches during July I have seen whole orchards of peach trees given nearly \$3,000,000 to colleges; J. Pier- or early August when the tree is in full leaf. to other institutions. The widow and son in and assimilated, ready for the growth of of Philip D. Armour gave \$1,250,000 to the the tree. If you remove part of these by the element of chance, and saved his trees. school of engineering and a model workshop; Mrs. Emmons Blaine \$1,000,000 to the School | buds into being. It is quite a lot of work | extra outlay of time and labor. A good simply means to suggest that he considers and J. E. Dubois of Dubois, Ra., \$1,000,000 to Dunham Medical Institute in Chicago. liberality, and perhaps no other country has overlooked, in the action of the Republican such an array of those who can give such party reducing the tax on beer, the delicate sums without danger of coming to poverty.

Co-operation as a Panacea.

One of the most interesting social experiments inaugurated hereabouts in many years is that which was begun in Lewiston, Me., last fall by a number of representative Boston men under the leadership of Brad-And now comes the rumor that an Amer- ford Peck, a Boston-born boy of large brain name of the Co-operative Association of America. Mr. Peck has had the wit to see that if trusts can make money for capital When a lawyer petitions for a postpone- they could also make money for individuals ment of his personal divorce suit, in order who should work together for the good of the result that Lewiston seems in a fair way to become an American Utopia.

The fact that Mr. Peck had demonstrated perhaps accidental, step toward proving his ability to make money in business, and that smoke can be abolished by making the had on hand when he started his scheme for railroads directly responsible for fires co-operation one of the most thriving department stores in New England, naturally put him beyond the reach of criticism as to Artistic photography has undoubtedly come to stay, but it will be a long time befidence in his co-operative society, and are interesting themselves deeply in his enterprises for the moral, educational and social development of the masses,-are, in a word, allowing themselves to be helped.

Rev. George C. Lorimer once said with operation is the only solution to be seen for the trust problem, and the only guarantee for the future continuance of our republican We believe that we are democratic. We institutions. This is the belief of Mr. Peck what as certain wise men and shepherds once turned their eyes toward Bethlehem.

One of the most interesting features of the scheme is its social side. Inasmuch as the workers have under co-operation shorter hours with better wages than would have been possible in the old way, they are able to enjoy as they could not have been before the pleasures of social intercourse. Re cently the co-workers of the Co-operative Association issued invitations to a "Silver Wedding in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their fellew co-workers, William Sidney Downs and Louisa Augusta Downs,

to be given at the rooms of the association." The committee in charge of this unique and decidedly interesting affair consisted of the clergyman who is secretary of the association, his sympathetic wife and others, both men and women, employed in for some famous actor to declare that the the work. Naturally a delightful time was participated in.

The Co-operative Society is having its hands splendidly held up, as has been said, by the very people who needed it, while such men as Edwin D. Mead, Ex-Mayor Quincy, Rabbi Fleischer, Henry D. Lloyd, Rev. Charles Dole and others equally thoughtful and representative are interesting themselves vitally in its undertakings. It is a significant movement, therefore, and not for a minute to be dismissed as the idle dream of an impractical mind. The world is looking eagerly for an industrial panacea. Possibly one has been found in this new departure down in the Pine Tree State.

How to Make the Apple Orchard Productive.

Some varieties of apples begin to bear quite young; others are liable to go ten years or more after being set before they produce fruit, under the best conditions. A good example of the early-bearing varieties is the Wealthy, of the late-bearing kind the Northern Spy. As a rule, varieties that pegin to bear when quite young trees are liable to die out younger than those which come into bearing when quite old. It is a good plan to set trees close together, setting every other tree to an early-bearing variety, and after the trees have borne for several years and begin to crowd somewhat, cut out the early-bearing variety to give enough room for the late-bearing kind. Thus you will get apples several years earlier than as if all had been set to the late-bearing variety. Sometimes apple trees refuse to bear

when they have been set ten to fifteen years. The trees look vigorous, make a ood growth of wood every year, but refuse to even blossom. Of course if they blossom the fault is either in not spraying or in im perfect fertilization of the blooms. If the tree makes a good growth, and does not ossom, it is a sign that there is too much

ously known, and he shook hands with him and actually "called him Pat," and on Broadway, too, it was. Then, when "an exalted personage" called on him, he found him just returning from a walk "with a soft are too young to fruit, or from suckers that spring up on the inside of bearing trees. You must get out to the extreme ends of the bearing branches and cut the scions from these, using the last year's growth. If your trees are already set out and you are unc as to the pedigree of the scions used in budding or grafting them, it is safest and best to top graft these young trees with scions of known parentage.

Let us suppose that you have an orchard fifteen years old and yet it refuses to bear. Such orchards are invariably full of branches. If the tree is shapely, and not too thick with branches, it is an easy plan to ring the trees in the early spring, when the port colleges, libraries, hospitals or sap starts. Remove a ring of bark on half similar institutions. The first place is held by the widow of Senator Stanford of Calieighth of an inch wide, reaching clear fornia, who gave \$18,000,000 in securities and around the limb. This will usually start the tree into fruiting if the supply of neces-

Anything that tends to check the growth of the tree tends to force it into fruiting. has given about \$14,000,000 to public libra- If trees are trimmed when dormant, it tends ries, \$10,000,000 to found an institution of to make them make more growth. If you research and higher learning in Washing- cut off half of the branches of a tree in the winter it will send out numerous suckers to check its growth and force it into fruiting. One of the safest and best ways to mont Morgan \$1,000,000 to Harvard col- The leaves are the lungs of the tree, through lege for a medical school, and nearly \$500,000 which the food from the air is taken jured. The difference is that the former Armour Institute in Chicago, to establish a trimming the branches in midsummer, you stop the growth of the tree and force fruit any kind of winter there is required a little pressing, but this is the safest method demands that every possible chance of loss No other country can show such a record of known to make unproductive fruit trees shall be removed. In Southern latitudes come into bearing.

Of course if the soil is deficient in potash nents. The safest way is to apply some frost. form of potash and phosphoric acid to the soil, when you start in to prune. Then your fefforts will not be wasted. Try an application of peach trees is to see first that they are in fine healthy condition in the tion of eight hundred pounds of South Caro- fall so they can withstand hard weather, lina Rock and three hundred pounds of mu- and second, to see that they are kept riate of potash to the acre. Scattered around under the trees, as far out as the branches in temperature. Alternate thawing and run or a little farther, putting very little close up to the tree, and the most of it out avoided, even if it is necessary to bundle

Pilgrim Fathers Ate Only the Plainest of Food.

The residents of the South Shore, in the early Pilgrim days, ate three good meals daily of plain, wholesome food, and this is the reason, assert many of the older residents, why that section of the New England coast has produced so many sound men, who have risen to posts of more than ordin ry responsibility and filled them satisfactorily. Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury are towns of long distances, and long walks and horseback rides helped materially to build up a set of sound citizens. Cornet Robert Stetson of Scituate, Governor Winslow, Daniel Webster and Colonel Fletcher Webster of the force and impressiveness that comes Marshfield, and doughty Capt. Myles Stand ish of Duxbury may be mentioned, whose influence, with scores of others, was not confined to their respective townships, to the State, or hardly the whole country.

According to records that were not long and milk, pea or bean soup, flavored with ins and onions. pudding and brown bread, or sometimes poultry, for this was plentiful. For supper the main dish would be fresh fish. Occasionally there would be found on the table beef or mutton, but this was a luxury. Butter and cheese, after the first few years of the settlement of the colony, were p ful, but tea and coffee were unknown to the on milk, the youth were given water, and the elders had beer. At no time after the famine of 1623 was there a lack of good

the early Pilgrims, tea and coffee pots pre- at 40 to 50 cents a quart. served as relics of the Mayflower voyage are considered by many as anachronisms. It is also said that the early settlers brought at \$3.25 to \$3.50 for selected counts bright, no earthen ware, but in after years they had earthen bowls, jugs and pots. For elegant ware pewter was much employed, and choice to fancy, \$3.25 to \$4.50. Tangerines it is often mentioned in the early wills. Large wooden plates and wooden bowls were also used.

settled quite a number of years, a visitor to \$2.50. California navels in large supply one day exhibited an iron fork, and when 23,254 boxes last week, 126 and 150 counts, he ate with it others crowdel about to see good to choice \$2.62 to \$2.75, fancy \$3 to \$3.25, the strange performance. The early Marsh- 176 and 200 counts choice \$2.50 to \$2.75, fancy fielder was accustomed to hold his meat with his left hand and cut it into pieces, which he ate with either his knife or his at \$6 to \$6.50 each. California lemons \$2 to fingers. A plentiful supply of napkins was kept constantly on hand, and some interesting specimens of these are still preserved.

Our Exports in 1901.

While the apparent total of exports in 1901 falls about \$12,000,000 below the figures of 1900, the fact that the figures do not contain any of the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico or Hawaii, which aggregated probably \$30,000,000, shows that the grand total was in 1901 greater than in any preceding year. While there was a reduction of \$100,000,000 in certain great articles, notably corn, copper, cotton and iron and steel, there was a sufficient increase in other articles, notably wheat, flour, provisions and cotton manufactures, to practically offset this reduction.

Total exports of corn were but \$50,361,388 gainst \$84,284,733 in 1900. In cotton, while there was an increase of 155,000,000 pounds. there was a decrease of \$13,000,000 in value. Of copper, the exportations in 1901 were \$33,534,899, against \$57,542,610 in 1900. In iron and steel there was a reduction of \$27,-000,000, from \$129,633,480 to \$102,539.797, partly due to reduced prices. In locomo tives the number exported showed an actual increase, while the value showed a decreas of about \$400,000. Bars or rods of steel fell from 106,000,000 to 79,000,000 pounds, steel rails from 356,245 tons to 318,055 tons, wire

ing has been done to disturb the natural million gallons, the value showed a decreas growth of the tree, and thus force it into of about \$1,000,000.

The distribution of this large total, really The distribution of this large total, really the largest total of shipments ever passing out of the country, shows an increase everywhere except to Europe. The exports to Europe for 1901 were about \$17,000,000 less than in 1900: to North America there is an increase of about \$1,000,000; to South America an increase of about \$1,000,000; to South America an increase of about \$1,000,000; to About \$1,000,000; of about \$1,000,000; to Asia about \$6,000,000; to Africa \$6,000,000, and while the official figures of exports to Oceanica fall \$4,000,000 short of those of last year, the fact that none of the shipments to Hawaii are included this year, and that about \$7,500,000 to Hawaii were included in 1900, shows that the actual shipments to Oceanica in 1901 were in excess of those of 1900 or of any earlier year, since there is every reason to believe that shipments to the Hawaiian Islands alone exceeded \$20,000,000 in 1901

The gradual extension of peach culture o widely separate parts of the country has called for some heroic measures in wintering the trees, for no grower can afford to have his trees killed or even partly injured once in every two or three years. Yet the records of peach growing in many parts of the country show that about on n every five years a severe winter does great damage to the trees. The present winter is no exception, and while the lamage may not be as widespread as cases where the trees have been severely injured by the cold the trouble has been with the grower, and not with the weather. completely destroyed, while alongside of them trees of a neighbor have been unintook the risk and lost; the latter eliminated

Now to make peach trees proof against of Education in the University of Chicago, to prune the ends of the branches, and it many will not give either, and they take must be done at a time when other work is the risk. Good farming and orcharding growers will often go into the peach orchard and cultivate the ground in pleasant and phosphoric acid it is useless to try any weather in winter to stimulate and force method of pruning to accomplish these re- an early growth. Where that is practiced sults until you have first supplied the soil a decided risk is invited. The early buds about the trees with these necessary ele- are more than likely to be nipped by a late

One of the main things about winter prowhere they will not suffer from a change freezing are what kill trees. This must be where the fine feeding rootlets are located. the trees up as you would an Egyptian mummy. But such bundling is not at all ecessary. If the trees are, in addition to being in good condition in the fall, prorected so that the sun cannot reach the roots nor the lower part of the trunk, the sap will not, as a rule, start up before the proper season. It should also be remem bered that the more protection an orchard has from the cold wind by houses or hills, the greater will the danger be from alternate thawing and freezing. The February and March sun will prove very warm during many days, and in the protected valley it will start the sap up in trees if care is not exercised. A good shade from the sun will then do more good than a heavy mulch around the trunks. Late crops of peaches, which do not ripen until long after the harvest season, always weaken the vitality of peach trees so that they will often suffer before another spring. Such late crops are after all too expensive to raise.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

week. Corresponding week last year, re- was used by a large number of our farmers For dinner this would be varied with rye rels. Though the prices are too high for for the stock? Will they probably be worth large home trade, the export demand keeps them firm. King \$4.50 to \$5.50 a barrel, Spy and No. 1 Maine Baldwins \$4 to \$5 No. Greening \$3.75 to \$4.25. Western Ben Davis \$3.50 to \$4, Baldwin and Greening common, \$3.25 to \$3.75, Talman Sweet and mixed lots \$2.50 to \$3.50, and No. 2, all kind. \$2.50 to \$3.25. Bose pears in storage \$2.25 forefathers. The children were fed largely to \$3 a box. Cape Cod cranberries in light quotations, fancy late \$6 to \$6.50, choice sound \$5 to \$5.50, common to good \$3.50 to \$4, crates \$1.50 to \$2. Florida strawberries As tea and coffee were both unknown to in fair supply with only moderate demand

Florida oranges in light supply, only 2526 boxes last week, and fair demand for choice good to choice \$2.50 to \$2.75, russets good to choice \$2.50 to \$3, and Indian River bright, \$4.50 to \$6 and Mandarins \$2.75 to \$3.25 for tull boxes. Grape fruit, good to fancy, \$5.50 to \$7. Jamaica oranges in fair supply at \$5 It is said that after Marshneid had been to \$5.50 a barrel, and boxes, repacked, \$2.25 \$2.75 to \$3, but few seedlings coming at \$2 to \$2.50 a box. A few cases late Valencias \$2.50 a box. Messina and Palermo lemons 300 counts choice \$2.50 to \$2.75 a box, fancy \$3, 360 counts choice \$2.25, fancy \$2.50 to \$2.75. Malaga grapes dull at \$4.50 to \$5 for choice and \$6 to \$7 for fancy. Florida pineapples, smooth Cayenne \$2.50 to \$2.75 a box and Abbaka \$2 to \$2.25. Turkish figs choice 10 cents, fancy 12 to 15 cents. Dates 4 to 41 cents a pound. Bananas \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem as to size and condition.

A German Workman's Food.

He must have coffee, and plenty of it, and a little meat. Butter is practically unknown to him, lard being used in its stead. He rarely uses milk, eggs or white flour, and he never thinks of buying any of the better a little meat. Butter is practically unknown cuts of meat. Canned goods, familiar to very American worker, are absolutely unknown to him. His staple food is rye bread, which he buys in enormous loaves. His wife or his little girl goes to market for this bread, and brings it home clasped in her arms unwrapped. I have seen a little tot of a tow-headed girl staggering homeward with a loaf almost as big as she was, and as she walked she nawed lustily at the flinty end of the loaf. Indeed. I have heard it said that the eating of this hard-crusted bread gives the German workman teeth of unequaled excelle And this bread is good, thoroughly good, The Government, which supervises everyare watched, compelled to give full weight, While the quantity of refined mineral oil and make good bread. I have eaten turning he helped the hired man drive home propagating buds, or to the fact that noth-exported showed an increase of nearly one it in a number of different towns, and Farm. His breeding is first class.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1817.

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some. This bread is fairly cheap, costing usually from thirty-five to fifty pfennigs nine to twelve cents) a loaf, though it, too, has risen in price with increased demand. Upon this great loaf the German Empire may be said to rest; all Germany has grown up on it. In one form it is the basic ration of the German army, and many a peasant can live very well for a considerable time. though he has nothing else to eat .- Outlook

Jersey vs. Holstein.

on their Jersey cows. raising for cows. Is it as good a cross as would be a Jersey bull on a Holstein cow. D. H. THING.

Eggs in Therapeutics.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. The white skin that lines the shell of a egg is a useful application for a boil. White of an egg beaten with loaf sugar

and lemon relieves hoarseness-a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg added to the morning cup of coffee akes a good tonic.

A raw egg with the yolk unbroken, taken in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convales-It is said that a raw egg swallowed at

once when a fishbone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the finger will dislodge the bone and carry it do wn.

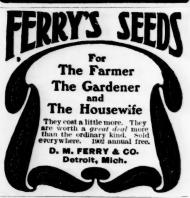
The white of a raw egg turned over a burn or scald is most soothing. In bowel trouble a partly beaten raw egg relieves the feeling of distress.—The Public Health Journal.

The Iowa Seed Corn Breeders Association has been in existence about a year, and they have

entered upon a comparatively new field of labor but one in which they will find a great deal of good work may be done. Starting when they did it was not the partial failure of the corn crop last year that led them to see the need of such work, but they may have been able by reason of that to awaken more interest and gain more member than they could in a more favorable season Some time ago certain of the agricultura associations appointed committees to pre sent standards for different varieties o corn, and set apart varieties suitable for the northern, central and southern sections. and to prepare score cards for judging these varieties at their exhibitions. This was educational work, but now this association proposes t do more. We clip the following statement of their purposes from the address of their president at a recent meeting at Des Moines, Ia., as resuch type as is most desirable, with the idea of improvement, by taking the best ear every time. Keep along these lines henceforth, until high standard is maintained to furnish customers with the best grade of seed when asked to do so, to ship corn in the ear when desired, to sell only true to name, and will grow. I think it advisable for seedsmen to gather their seed as stockmen do, with grade and price to suit the different demands, always shipping corn that will grow. To ascertain, as far as possible, the best methods of preparing seed bed, the best mode of cultivation, the proper quantity of seed to the acre and the depth to plant. To disseminate the howledge throughout the nate the knowledge throughout the agricultura papers to every corn grower, throughout our State at least. We hope to do this in such a manner that although he runneth he may read."

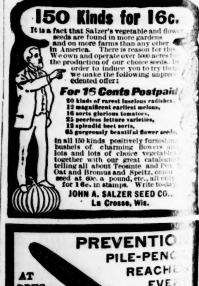
The grandson of Merry Maiden, advertised this week by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., is a show bull and out of a prize-winning cow. He was away at the fairs last fall with stock from Hood







J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mas





PAGE IF IT'S SIMPLICITY OF PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICE.

show prov 13½c, price Ship horse Sh vonia by S pany man ada c by J steam by A horse steam Morre sheep

The Markets.

ROSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. IS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

r the week ending Feb. 12, 1902. Shotes Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals

...3752 6,627 90 24,417 ...2512 7,747 90 25,133 Prices on Northern Cattle. Per hundred pounds on total weight of

w and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.75; first ow and mean, extra, 85.0005.76; first \$5.5025.75; second quality, \$5.0025.25; inty, \$4.0024.50; a few choice single pairs, as some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.002 stern steers, 44274c.

soo; extra, \$40.00@48.00; fancy milch 100@65.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00@27.00. —Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-

Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, neep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.50@ 18. 41 a61c. hos. 41:464c. hogs—Per pound, 61:264c, live weight; wholesale —; retail, \$2.25@8.00; country-

CALVES—3½@7½e P lb. —Brighton—6½@7e P lb; country lots,5½ SKINS-65c@\$1.30; dairy skins, 40@60c.

Brighton, 4@5c P tb; country lots, 2@

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses 6233 2,814 913 394 21,603 572 Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep.

R. I. and Ct. At Brighton. E M Granger 14 Maine. 11 Brighton hilbrook 16 e Weston 18

Massachusetts.
At Watertewn.
J S Henry 25
W A Bardwell 14
O H Forbush 14
J B Shaw 5
At Brighton.
J S Henry 63
H A Gilmore 22
Seattering 90 apman 10 olt & Son 28 y Bros. 20 Gleason 13 mpson & 32 14 6 ttering New Hampshire. J H Neal
At N E D M & Wool
Co.
J E Eastman 23
A Davis

Eastman 23 otton 20 11 ## Western.

At Brighten.

Morris Beef Co 459

Swift & Co 442

S S Learned 96

Sturte vant & Haley 96

Loveskie Bros. 24

Armour & Co 385 At Watertown. rek & Wood 53 335 F Wallace 68 200 Vermont. At Watertown. E Hayden Armour & Co 385 300

At N E D M & Wool

Co.

Swift & Co 506

N E D M & Wool Savage | Variable 3150 At Watertown At N E D M & Wool Dowd & Keeter 1004 Co. J A Hathaway 337 750

Live Stock Exports.

The English market has within the past week shown some activity in State cattle, with 1c improvement on lower grades, with range at 13@ 13]c, d. w. Sheep at 12@14]c, d. w. Present prices will probably be held the coming week. Shipments were 2533 cattle, 2560 sheep and 97

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 424 cattle and 506 sheep by Swift & Co., 255 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 18 horses by E. Snow; on steamer Irishman, for Liverpool, 262 State cattle and 366 Can-ada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 103 Canada cattle by J. Gould, 1604 sheep by Dowd & Keefer; on steamer Iverian, for London, 385 cattle, 300 sheep by Armour & Co., 16 horses by A. Hawks, 57 horses by E. F. Roberts, 6 do. by J. Hone; on steamer Sylvania, for Liverpool, 222 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 566 Canada cattle and 750 sheep by J. A. Hathaway.

Horse Business.

The trade considered good for February. Quite a number of horses have changed hands, and the market is steady in prices. The bulk of sales were for light business purposes, at a range of \$100 a 175. At Cavanaugh Bros,' sale stable, sold arloads heavy draft horses, mostly fo ction sales, and some activity. At A. W Davis' Northampton-street sale stable, a fair dis play in family, speed, saddle and light busines horses at \$100 a 500. At Moses Colman & Son table, sales mostly at \$40@75; the wide range 835 a 200; a fair week's sale. At Mye Abram & Co.'s sale stable sold 6 carloads, an trade looking brighter, at \$100@175, or ther abouts. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable ds sold from \$100@225.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday-Cattle arrivals fairly good, including beef and store; such as had cattle for beef foun communatively easy sales. As the season of Len es this week the business with the Jew tout doubt, be somewhat curtailed, but it to be expected that, take the seaso here will be much less beef eaten. ish sold 980-ib cow, at 31c; 780 ibs at 21c s at 25c, 910 g 1000 ths at 25c, 790 ths at 2c tathaway sold 15 steers, 1600 ths, at 65c; 16 1000 ths, at 65c; 100 do., of 1475 ths, at 51e; 20 do., of 1460 ths, at 58c. Milch Cows

In fair request at steady prices, at \$40, \$45, \$5 Fat Hogs. Steady prices noticed, with Western live 6%@6%c

dressed, 7%c, d. w. Sheep Houses 's supply was light from the Wes Prices at Chicago show strength. The best grade cos prices, and some of our butchers layest, and those who did bough w England flocks run light. Som beginning to send in, thinking that es will be as high as at any time t here \$3.30@ \$5.30 for sheep, and

Venl Calves. tales of the morning at 5½@7½c, as to it sales by H. N. Jenne, N. H. Wood-French and others.

Live Poultry. ne-half tons, with sales at 101c fe the crate.

Proves of Veni Cnives. M. Lowe, 40; J. M. Philbrook, 20 on, 25; E. E. Chapman, 4; M. I Libby Bros., 75; W. A. Gleason & Hanson, 70; H. Gould, 10; P. A Berr

12; F. & Wo

shire-J.H. Neal, 6; J. E. Eastman A. F. Jones & Co., 76; Brec F. Wallace, 134. Williamson, 40; W. E. Hayden, 23 70; H. N. Jenne, 30; N. H. Wood French,51; E. J. Duvall, 22; G. W. Needham, 25; W. A. Ricker, 110; ers. 42; T. S. Atwood, 37; F. Ricker,

18-J. S. Henry, 122; W. A. Bard D. A. Walker, 20; C. D. Lewis, 6 W. W. Mills, 10.

FOR SALE—Young bulls representing our best blood lines. Good individuals. By our great stock bulls, Merry Maiden's Sor, Torono, Hood Farm Pogis. From deep, rich and persistent milking cows. Beauty and utility combined. Remember the bull is half the Cysherd, and you should have the best you can get Write for price to

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1958 cattle, 354 sheep, 21,103 logs, 572 calves, 108 horses. From West, 1470 cat hogs, 572 calves, 108 horses. From West, 1470 cattle, 300 sheep, 21,560 hogs, 108 horses; Maine, 175
cattle, 14 sheep, 10 hogs, 332 calves; New Hampshire, 6 cattle, 4 hogs, 6 calves; Vermont, 5 cattle,
30 sheep, 20 calves; Massachusetts, 288 cattle, 29
hogs, 214 calves; Connecticut, 14 cattle.

Tuesday—The arrivals near 2000 of cattle within
the week. Market prices were very well sustained. Butchers were in need of all that found
their way to market. There were some fine

wastern steers for home slaughter, and a few quite good Eastern cattle taken readily by the butchers: W. A. Bardwell sold 2 mice steers, of 3200 fbs, at 64c. C. D. Lewis sold 2 beef cows at 24c, of 1720 lbs; 1 do., of 800 lbs, at 2c. J. P. Day sold 7 cattle, 6250 lbs, at 3c; 21 steers of own feeding, of 24,080 lbs, 44c, expected to realize 5c. O. H. Forbush sold 1300-lb cows, 44c; 1250 lbs at 38c 1938bs at 2s. at 3le, 1230 lbs at 3e.

Milch Cows. The trade in a healthy condition when compared to what it was a month ago. The supply pared to what it was a month ago. The supply not so heavy but what a clearance can be effected. Good cows in demand. J. M. Philbrook sold 3 choice cows at \$50 a head. Libby Bros. sold 2 choice cows, \$50 each; 4 cows at \$42 each; 5 cows at \$25@33. Thompson & Harson sold 10 cows, at the way from \$30@45. H. M. Lowe sold 2 fine cows, \$50 each; 1 at \$55; 3 cows, \$55 each.

Veal Calves. lemand. Quick sale upon arrival. Next month the supply will be increased. Thompson & Hanson, 60 calves, of 130 hs, at 6]c. H. M. Lowe, 38 calves, 6]c. A number of lots went to butchers to be killed on commission.

Late Arrivals. Wednesday-Good sales for the better class of milch cows. Prices well sustained except on the more common grades. Beef cows at prices realized last week. Good beef cows find ready sale.
W. Scollans sold 2 choice cows at \$55 each, 2 at \$52.50 each, 2 at \$49 each, 2 at \$42.50 each, J. T Molloy sold 2 extra cows at \$47.50 each, down to \$40. J. S. Henry, with some 50 head of cows, sold 5 choice cows at \$55, 3 at \$50, 10 at \$40@47 a head, a few sales at lower prices. Libby Bros. sold 3 choice cows, \$50 each, 5 cows at \$45 each; sales at \$30@40. George Weston, 1 fine 5-year-old Holstein, a great milker, at \$65; sales down

Store Pigs. A few on sale. Small pigs, \$2.50@4.00; shotes

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices	
Poultry, Fresh Kill	led.
Northern and Eastern—	
Chickens, choice roasting	15@20
Chickens, fair to good	10.014
Chickens, broilers	15a20
Geese, common	10@11
" choice	12a13
Spring ducks	
Fowls, extra choice	12@14
" fair to good	11 @ 12
Pigeons, tame, P doz	50a1 25
Squabs, P doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Western iced or frozen-	
Turkeys, com. to good	10@12
" young, choice	14 a 18
Ducks, spring	12 a 15
Capons, choice large	16 a 17
" small and medium	13@15
Chickens, choice	
Fowls, good to choice	11 a 12
Old Cocks	
Live Poultry.	
Fowls P tb	10@11
Roosters & tb	

Butter. Extra northern creamery.... Extra western creamery. Extra desirght of the state of Extra northern creamery..... Extra Western creamery.

141	1	
or	New York, twins, extra new P fb	111@11
V.	" " firsts p tb	94a10
	" " seconds	809
S-	Vt. twins extra P lb	11@11
SS	" firsts P fb	91 a 10
's	" seconds P tb	. 8a9
	New Ohio Flats, extra	. 9a 10
ie	Western twins, extra	10ha11
Г,	Western, fair to good	9 2 10
d	Eggs.	
e-		20.300
e,	Nearby and Cape fancy, ₱ doz	30 a 32
	Eastern choice fresh	30a
	Eastern fair to good	200.28
	Michigan fancy fresh	30 a
g	Vt. and N. H. choice fresh	30 a
-	Western fair to good	- 26 a 28
d	Western selected, fresh	20030
nt	Petatees.	
it	Argostock Hebron Whu	78 0.86
n	Aroostook, Hebron, P bu Green Mountain, P bu	80 a 8
	" Rose	7500
),	" Dakota Red	73 a 78
е,	" P. E. I. Chenangoes	67 a 68
e.	" Scotch Magnums 168-th sack	2 00 0
15	York State (Green Mountain) & bu	75 a 78
5		
6	Green Vegetables.	
	Beets, P bu	75@90
	Cabbage, native, P bbl	90 @ 1 1
60	Carrots, & bu	40.a.50
	Parsnips	
	Lettuce, p long box	
	Cucumbers, \$\psi\$ 100	00 @ 20 00
	Chellingers, & 100	0000000

	Parsnips	Ł
	Lettuce, P long box	1
c.	Cueumbers, \$\psi\$ 100 \text{15 00 a 20 00} \\ \text{Onions, Western Mass. } \partial \text{bbl} \text{3 25 a 3 75} \\ \text{75 on 3 25 a 3 75} \\ 75 on	ì
C.	Onions Western Mass, & bbl	ı
	" Natives, P bu	1
	" Spanish, p crate 350@	l
	" Bermuda D crate	1
at	Parsley, ₱ bu 250@275 Radishes, ₱ doz. 30@35	1
	Padishes D doz 30035	ı
W	Squash, Hubbard, P ton85 00@100 00	ı
8t	Squash, Hubbard, p ton 65 00@70 00	1
cs	Marrow, P ton	1
nt	String Deans, Southern, Petate.	1
	Spinach, Baltimore, & bbl. @ Norfolk, bbl. 255 250	ı
e	Spinach, P box	ĺ
ıt	Turnips, flat, \$\psi\$ box	l
e.	Turnips, yellow, P bbl	1
d		
u	Tomatoes, hothouse, P tb. 30@35 "Fla., P crate. 250@350	
	Fla., & Crate 2 00@000	ı
	Domestic Green Fruit.	1
0	Apples, King	1
1.	" Ben Davis 3 50@400	l
-	" Spy	
	" Baldwins No.1 4 00@5 00	
	" Gano	
_	" Greening, No. 1	
r	" Talman Sweet	
	" Baldwin and Greening, No. 2 3 25@3 75	
	" Other No. 2 2 25@3 25	
	Other Mo. 2	1
;	Hides and Pelts.	1
).		1
	Steers and cows all weights	ď

	Spy Spy	1 6
	" Baldwins No. 1 4 00@5 00	1
	" Gano4 25@	1
or	" Greening, No. 1 375@4 25 " Talman Sweet 250@350	8
	" Talman Sweet 2 50@3 50	•
	" Raldwin and Greening, No. 2 3 25@3 75	t
	" Other No. 2 2 25@3 25	8
0;	Hides and Pelts.	C
D.	Steers and cows all weights6@64	f
n,	Rille	0
1.		1
	" " dry flint	V
n,		n
k	" buff, in west 7@81	b
K	" salted P tb	
	Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each	V
3;	" over weights, each	a
d-	Deacon and dairy skins 50@70	V
٧.	Lambskins each, country 35@50	n
0;	Country Pelts, each	
r,	Dried Apples.	
	Evaporated, choice	1
1-	Evaporated, prime 61@61	b
);	Sun-dried, as to quality 3@4	W
β;	Grass Seeds.	
0,	ANTALE SCOUP	te
	Timothy, P bu., Western, choice3 35@3 45	W
=	Prime 3 25@ Clover, ₱ th 10@12 Red Top, Western, ₱ 50 th sack 2 25@2 75	t
8	Dod Con Western D to the cook 9 95@9 75	ti
d	" fancy recleaned, P fb 10@14	8
		W
y	Bonne.	
y	Pea marrow, choice, H. P	8
h	Pea screened	ir

Pea seconds
Pea N. Y. and Vt., small, H. P.
Pea Cal. small white
Pea foreign.
Mediums, choice hand-picked.
Mediums, screened.
Mediums, foreign.



With the "Planet Jr." No. 12 Wheel Hoe

a man can cultivate an immense area of ground, get more and better results, and avoid the slow back-breaking, hand-hoeing, usual in market garden work. This tool is used on the largest and best truck farms in the country, and does the work as nothing else can do it; cultivates perfectly astride or between rows; cultivates the middle, breaks up the crust and levels the surface. They have attachments that can be easily and quickly adjusted that make them useful for many kinds of work; adjustable to any width row; strong and durable; easy to handle. Write for one of the several hundred themsands of catalogues that will be sent out this year. It describes everything better than we can here. Tells about our full line of "PLANET JR." Hill and Drill Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Two-horse Cultivators, Sugar Beet Seeders and Cultivators, etc. We send it free. Write today. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107P, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Two Gold Medals at Paris Exposition; Highest Award.

Yellow eyes, extra	2 30@2 3
renow eyes, seconds	
tron Vialles	2 10 02 21
Lima beans dried, p tb	6@
Hay and Stray	2 7 1
The state of the s	Charles and the Second
	1000
No. 1, p ton	16 01/4 16 00
" " 3 "	14 00@15 00
" fine choice	10.00 -12.00
" clover mixed P ton	19 00 414 00
" clover, P ton	11 00/213 00
" swale, p ton	8 000 9 00
Straw, prime rye	15 50 a 16 00
Straw, oat, per ton	8 50@ 9 50
Straw, tangled rye	11 00 a 12 00

Flour.—The market quoted quiet.
Spring patents, \$4.00 ± 5.00.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3.10 ± 4.00.
Winter patents, \$4.25 ± 4.75.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3.20 ± 4.50.
Corm Meal.—The market is steady at \$1.35 ± 137 ± bag, and \$2.75 ± 2.80 ± bbl; granulated \$3.40 € 37.5 ± bbl.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$3 00@4 50 \$\psi\$ bbl. Oas Meal.—Quoted lower, \$4 90@5 25 \$\psi\$ bbl. for rolled, and \$5 30@5 65 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 10@

Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices lower. No. 2, yellow, spot. 70c. No. 3, yellow, 694@694c. New yellow for shipment, 694c. Onts.—Quiet and lower. Clipped, fancy, spot, 54@54dc. No. 2 clipped white, 52@53c. No. 3 clipped, white, 57kc. Millfeed.-The market is lower for all

cinds.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$23 00.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$23 75@24 75.
Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$21 50.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$21 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$28 50.

State grades, 6-rowed, 65@72c. State, 2-rowed, 62@67c. Western grades, 70@75c. Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 60@76c for No. 26-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c.

Rye.—Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl, 55c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

1	Unwashed	fleece				171@1 19@2
1						
1	66	44	1-blood	66		211 02
ı	66	66	-blood	66	 	 211 02
П	66	44	-blood	66	 	 210
	Fine delai	ne, Ot	io		 	 28a2
	**	Mi	chigan		 	 26a
П	Washed fl	eece			 	 20a2
	Washer II				 	 . 2002

County, Mas3: The ducks after they stop laying in the fall need nearly a vegetable diet until the cold weather. Grass, clover, cabbage or any green stuff, with a little bran, will be enough for them until cold weather. Then steep dried clover in boiling water, and add to it about the same bulk of cornmeal, and twice as much wheat bran, with a good handful of beef scraps in each pailful. This mash given warm will make a good morning feed, or even morning and night. Give as much as they will eat up clean. At noon throw out a little whole grain Give water with every meal and have it fresh each time and no ice in it. Have grit by them all the time. Do not have the house too warm, but the time. Do not have the house too warm, but keep it clean and well bedded. About a month before the eggs are wanted, increase the feed, making the morning mash about equal parts of corn meal, bran and clover, with about one quart of the beef scraps in ten or twelve quarts of mash. We would now change to whole grain morning and evening, and give them nearly as much as they will eat at each feed, after they begin laying. Keep them in the house until about nine o'clock, that they may not lay their eggs outside, and if eggs are wanted for hatching

THE CORN CROP OF 1902.

It is quite possible that in some of the so-called corn-growing sections, where the crop was injured by the drought last year, the growers may find it difficult to get enough good seed corn to plant next spring. We have certainly seen reports that such was the case in some of our Western exchanges, but we do not believe all that we see in the newspapers. A failure to plant the usual acreage, or the planting it with poor seed, will in either case result in another light crop and high prices next fall and winter. Certainly it will not be unwise for the farmvers in the Eastern States whose small yellow corn grew and ripened well to plan for putting in enough to grow as much plan for putting in enough to grow as much as they will need to use next winter. Corn does not require heavy manuring, that is, not like gar-den crops, nor is the labor like that on onions or sugar beets, and there is a home market for the grain and the fodder, which last is worth more to feed out than the grass that grows in many a field, that might be made to grow a fair corn crop if well fitted and a little manure or fertilizer used. With plenty of well-cured corn stover in the barn and corn in the crib the farmer can te l the Western shippers that he is not dependent on them, or on the railroads that prefer to carry copper or iron ore to bringing grain and hay. CORN PRICES.

Many are expressing surprise that the price of corn seems to be growing lower instead of higher as the season advances. They had prophesied dollar corn or very near that price before the spring opened, but the visible supply has been kept so near the usual point that the price may go even lower than it is now. Why is this? We think the reports of total or partial failure of the crops were somewhat exaggerated, and that the price was forced a little too high. Allowance was not made for the surplus in the hands of farmers from the heavy prop of 1900, which we think was as large as was ever carried over. The advance in price has served to greatly reduce the foreign demand, and the exports have been less than usual. Many who had not good crops or a store of old corn sold cattle, sheep, swine and even neather without feedback as more than the store of the even poultry without feeding as much corn to them as they would have given if corn had kept at fifty cents a bushel. The hay crop and the crops of other grain were good, and many have ded less of corn, and substituted grain mixtures, or the by-products of the wheat, cottonseed and linseed, or the gluten feeds for the cornmeal, which had been their usual dependence. We do which had been their usual dependence. We do not expect to see corn at fifty cents a bushel efore the next crop is harvested, but neither do we expect to see the prices go higher than they are now, and if good seed corn can be obtained ve shall expect a larger acreage better cultivated

ext year. THE GAME LAWS. We were brought up to believe that the Eng-lish game laws, which made all game, beasts and birds, the property of the owner of the land on which they were found, and awarded punishment to any other person known to kill one, though it was to save himself or his family from starvawas to save minself or installing from starva-tion, or even if he were a tenant, paying rent for the land, and they were destroying his crops, as a species of oppression to which Americans would not submit, and which they would never the house law in this country. It has not would not submit, and which they would never allow to become law in this country. It has not in any State that we know of, but some of them have gone to the other extreme. and enacted laws fully as oppressive. It is true that we have no penal colonies, and therefore cannot banish a man for seven years for shooting or snaring a rabbit, but he can be fined or sent to the county jail, even when the rabbits wa orn and has lived upon the land he owns, adnattened upon the choicest products of his garen or orchard. He may not take fish from ne streams that run through his fields. If e sees a deer eating his clover or cabbages he ay not allow his dog to bark at it, unless the dog chained up where he cannot reach it. If he costs one when it is lawful to do so, he may not nd a pice of it to his brother or friend in an-her State, though the brother may come to the d homestead and shoot two deer and a moose take back with him. And these laws are en-ted in the interest of those who call them lves sportsmen, and think the farmer has no

Important to Housekeepers. When you can buy carpets and rugs at a bar gain of such a substantial and well-equipped establishment as John H. Pray & Sons Co,646 to 648 Washington street, Boston, it is well worth while to make a trip to this city and examine the goods for yourselves. Such opportunities seldom occur. You can afford to anticipate your wants

and buy in advance of actual need. With their business established in 1817, John H. Pray & Sons Company have a proud record for square dealing, for reliability, for experience in selecting the best goods and the most attractive styles and patterns. It is a safe and satisfactory house of which to buy carpets. You will get goods just as they are represented to you. They are by far the best carpet house in New England.

BOOFOLOGY AND ATTICK SALT. ow You may be Happy, Even Though

A large portion of roof learning, compounded with a liberal quantity of common sense, has served to make a most interesting book on ho coverings, lately issued by the American Tin Plate Company, for free distribution.

If you live under your own roof you know ho happiness is blasted by a leak. If you live under some other man's roof you know how he is blasted for not stopping the

If some other man is living under your roof well, you are blasted— Until you " fix " the leak.

The only way to make a roof good for all time—anyhow, for half a long lifetime, is taught in this free book. It is a simple thing, when you know All of the trouble about leaks centre around

All of the trouble about leaks centre around selection of the tin. Getting the right sort of tin is the whole thing—M F Roofing Tin is the best. Every roof made of M F Roofing Tin has done its duty nobly. It is almost safe to say positively—when you see a tin roof that never leaked it's made of M F Roofing Tin.

M F Roofing Tin was first made in Wales, more than fifty years ago. The Welsh invented.

more than fifty years ago. The Welsh invented tin plating, and know about all there is to know about it. They regard M F Roofing Tin the best made-so does nearly every one else acquainted with tin.

There is a good deal about M F Roofing Tin

in the free book, and no matter in which of the three above-named classes you may be, you ought to have the book. Write today to W. C. Cronemeyer, Agent, 1211 Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Demand for Incubators. Professional breeders in competing for prizes

at the great shows generally exhibit artificially hatched poultry. The de-and preeders for very simple but reliable incubators grow but reliable incubacous greater each year. George H. Stahl of Quincy. Ill., manufactures incubator built on scientific principles and made of mate-

rials specially designed for the service they are ings want to be fed all they will eat, five or six times a day for the first week, and after that less frequently, but always enough of the mash made as if for the laying ducks, with the addition of a pint or more of clean sand to the pailful matically and perfectly controlled. They are arprisingly cheap, the price is first-class two-hundred-egg incubator, which is claimed to hatch every fertile egg.

To any one interested in chicken raising

breeding of any kind, circular and catalogue will be mailed free upon request. Don't think less of your system than you do o

your house. Give it a thorough cleansing, too. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR SALE.

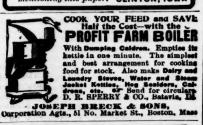
One of the largest farms on Nantucket Island can be bought for less than the buildings cos The house has eight rooms, with large verands on three sides. Fine barn and two henhouses all in good order. It is five minutes ride from sho Fine shooting, including quail, rabbits, etc. It is also a good sheep and cattle farm of about four hundred acres. A splendid place for sur only 11 miles from summer market; can sell all produce you can raise.

For further particulars call on or write to

W. T. SWAIN, Box 34, Nantucket, Mass.



STILL LEADING THE LINE MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY Has stood all tests. Defies all competition. More popular than ever. In use everywhere. We can inerest you. Write us, MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG.CO ng this paper. CLINTON, IOWA





Geo. S. Josselyn FREDONIA, N.Y. INTRODUCER OF
Campbell's Early... The Best Grape.
Josselya... The Best Goeseberry
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FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address of initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

FOR SALE—200 egg Prairie State Incubators; 100 egg Prairie State Incubators, good as new; out-door brooders, Original Ideas, warranted to bring up strong, healthy chickens; first-class yearling breeding cocks from our Hawkins strain, pure-bred, royal blue-barred Plymouth Rocks. Orders booked now for eggs for hatchings. Illustrated circular on application. HASKELL POULTRY COMPANY, 71 Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights, Mass.

WANTED—Farm managers, herdsmen, gardeners, creamerymen, etc. We represent employers from Maine to California, who want competent men with good references. RURAL SCIENCE AGENCY, Durham, N. H.

OR SALE—Fifty pairs of good homing pigeons, fifty cents a pair, has too many; also good bay horse, nine years old this spring, good roadster, weight 1200 pounds, gentle, price \$150, cheap. BOX 421, Warren, Bristol County, R. I.

WANTED—A practical working farmer, married, who can take hold of 35 acres of arable land and raise hay and other crops, look after cattle and manage the same for joint account. House conveniences all ready, land now tilled for hay, suitable for development into paying dairy: am willing to pay salary to good manager not afraid of work. Address with experience and credentials BOX 105, Rowayton, Ct.

WANTED—Married man with experience to work on farm. Must be good milker and teamster. Tene-ment, four rooms. Preference to nearest. FRANK COBURN, Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED—A respectable girl for cooking, washing and ironing. Private family of five persons. Wages \$5 per week. JOHN D. HASS, Box 146, West Stockbridge, Mass.

AMMOTH Light Brahmas, 10 to 14 pounds at ma turity. Great winter layers. K. S. HAWK Mechanicsburg, O.

WANTED-A buttermaker by the Windham County Creamery Association. Address E. C. STILES, Secretary, Newfane, Vt.

WANTED—A strictly temperate man for milk team must be a good milker. BOX 289, Brockton, Mass

want good young man to work in sawmill; chop drive horse team. E. M. PURDY, Wilton, N. H.

WANTED-Man and wife to work on farm; stat.

YOUNG man, high-school education, returned from army, desires situation working with successful modern dairy (butter) farmer to learn business; un-derstands horses; reasonable wages expected. BOX 15, Webster, Mass.

WANTED—April 1 or sooner a first-class almshouse to superintend. Town or city; years of success-ful experience; best of references. BOX 123, Ux-bridge, Mass.

MERICAN man with wife would like a place as foreman of farm; both willing to work and un-derstand farming. Address BOX 40, Willimansett,

YOUNG woman, 32, farmer's daughter, wants house keeper's position; likes children; country pre ferred; any distance. BOX 1067, Springfield, Mass.

AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 36 lbs, by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ckls. and Poland-China swine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3254,

DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL. Modena. Pa.

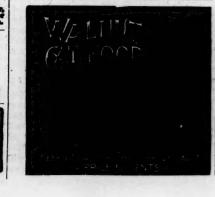
WOODLAND Shorthorns, number 150 head. Bulls cows and helfers of all ages for sale at all times W. I. WOOD, Williamsport, O.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery: two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

STALLIONS For Sale—One black Percheron, 4 years old, unsurpassed for style and action; 1 Shire 7 years old, a grand individual and breeder; sire, Wenona Albert. Also I high-grade Shire yearling. J. H. RICHERT, Mendota, Ill.

OXFORD Down and Cotswolds kept on separate farms 20 miles apart. Rams and ewes of each breed for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia. CAYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2. ALBERT NYE, New Washington, O.

DUFF Cochins: young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene, N. H.



WANTED—Married man on farm, good milker, no liquot or smoking, wife to work a little, tenement, reference. No children. D. E. TAYLOR, Dudley, Masa.

OR SALE—Retail milk route of some sixty customers in suburbs of Boston. Address G. H. W., Box 2314, Boston, Mass.

WORKING farmer of experience and good habits; will have charge of place occupied by owner only portion of year; first-class references required; good care of stock and good garden essential: no liquor or profanity allowed: separate house for farmer's family; apply in own handwriting, stating age and family. Address BOX 1462, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Big, active boy 14 or 16, general work; or temperate man liking work, with plenty of "get there" in him. CREAMERY, South Britain, Ct

WANTED—Married man to work on poultry and fruit farm: must be able and willing to work. R. G. BUFFINTON, Fall River, Mass. WANTED—On farm in village, a woman to do general housework; give references; write particulars. P. W. KELLOGG, Benson, Vt.

WANTED-Working partner in poultry business tenement; give references. BOX 201, Maribord

AN and wife and single man wanted on farm CHARLES D. SAGE, North Brookfield, Mass.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm; state wages.
A. J. PIERPONT, Waterbury, Ct. RELIABLE foreman on farm; married. BOX 284, East Greenwich, R. I.

SITUATION wanted by young man, 20. in country store: good references. FAUST, Box 97, Mansfield Centre. Ct.

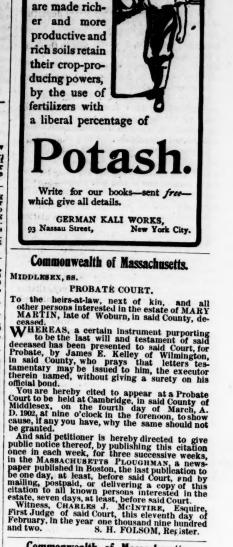
WANTED—Situation farmer, teamster, sawmili man good, reliable man. ALFRED RICE, Cheshire, Ct

POLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double, barrel gun, rifle or bicycle or anything in the oultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct.

HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER MLSON, Creston, la.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.



Poor

Soils

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE T. CLARK, late of Newton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Augustus T. Clark of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is bereby directed to also cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law and all other persons interested in the estate of KANE MAHONEY, otherwise called CAIN MAHONEY, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, John W. Mahoney, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell at private sale, in accordance with the offer named in said petition, or upon such terms as may be adjudged best, the whole of two certain parcels of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this

granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuseans. in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX. 88

PROBATE COURT WHEREAS, GRACE A. MORAN of Natick, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition praying that her name may be changed to that of Grace Webb for the reasons therein set

forth:
All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1992, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. NOTICE IS HERREY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of WATSON B. WEEKS, otherwise called Watson Weeks, late of Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, and appointing Charles H. McIntyre of Boston, his agent, as the law directs.

All persons having demands when the estate of

law directs.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber.

Address care of Charles H. McIntyre, 209 Washington street, Boston.

LOUIS WEEKS, Administrator.

Boston, Mass, Feb. 6. 1902.

THE

Boston Register BUSINESS

THE RED BOOK,

DIRECTORY

CONTAINING BOTH AN Alphabetical and Classified List OF ALL

Business Houses and the Professions,

City, State and U. S. Officials, Societies,

Street Directory and Large Map. Sampson, Murdock & Co. 156 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON. 716 Pages. Price, \$2.00.

Mailed Promptly on Receipt of Price.

Our Domes.

The Workbox. NEW KNITTED SWEATER.

(Open Down Front.) For this garment, procure about 5 skeins of Spanish yarn, 1 yard of inch-wide ribbon color of the yarn, one-half yard of hooks and eyes on tape, 2 dozen small buttons, 1 pair of bone or rubber knitting needles

size 15, also 1 pair of much smaller steel

Cast on 114 stitches. 1st row-(1 plain, purl 1) 4 times, 1 plain, purl 2, 2 plain, purl 2, repeat from beginning till all the stitches are taken up; the row should finish with the 9 stitches knitted and purled alternately.

2d row-In this row reverse the order in previous row, beginning with purl 1, 1 plain, purl 1, etc. This keeps the rib correct and gives a right and wrong side to the garment, the effect of the work being that of wide and narrow ribs. Repeat until the back is

Take off on an extra needle 33 stitches. leave thirty-three stitches at the other end, these are for the shoulders; bind off the intervening 48 stitches. Knit the 33 stitches left on the needle with which you are working forward and back four times, or eight rows in all. Then cast on toward the front 81 stitches.

Knit in same ribs as the back for inches. Cast on 15 stitches toward the back for underarm pieces. Knit 8 inches in this way. Then knit to within 30 stitches of underarm seam, and turn and knit toward the front, without removing the needle. Next knit to within 37 stitches of underarm and turn. Knit back and forth 4 times more, each time leaving 2 stitches on the other needle; this will make 45 stitches on underarm needle. In this turning and knitting back, the yarn usually on the right-hand needle in the first stitch after turning is attached to the left-hand needle, but should be used the same as if on the right needle. Knit back to the under-arm seam. Then commence at under-arm and knit and purl 9, knit and purl 2 together 9 times, knit and purl 3 together 14 times, knit and purl 4 together 15 times. Bind off these stitches, which makes the fullness in front.

spond with this, beginning with the eight rows on the shoulder, casting on 81 stitches, etc. Pick up the stitches on the back with a steel needle; there should be 114 stitches 2 plain, purl 2, once across, then knit and purl alternately 7. Knit and purl 2 together A tape at the bottom goes round the waist, 18 times, knit and purl 3 together 4 times, knit and purl 4 together once, knit and purl-3 together 4 times, knit and purl 2 together 18 times, knit and purl 7. Bind off.

Pick up all the stitches on the fronts and back on one of the steel needles, first sew- a sari), usually red in color, with or without ing up the underarm seams, then knit plain, black or blue or yellow flowering in it. The (no seaming or purling) for a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ woman usually wears this long shawl over inches; this is for the belt, or you can rib her head, and has it hauging loosely down the belt, 2 plain, 2 purl, etc.

51 inches. (*) Increase 1 stitch each end of entirely. needles for 2 rows. Knit 4 rows without increasing, that is, knit forward twice and back twice. Repeat from (*) 4 times. Knit 3 inches straight, increase as before, and bind off very loosely. Then bind off loosely. Sew in sleeves. The cuff should be rolled

For the collar, cast on 120 inches on small needles. Rib 2 and 2 until you have 6 inches. Bind off loosely. Gather the fullness of sweater in front and sew on collar.

Face the fronts of the jacket with ribbon about an inch wide and fasten with hooks and eyes. Small gilt buttons may be sewed

down the front. These garments are very nice and warm, and are loose enough to wear over shirt EVA M. NILES.

How to Preserve Good Hearing.

ing apparatus for the ear passages. Don't bothered me. tamper with them. The entrance to the wax that is bitter to the taste. On account of this bitter wax no insect will of its own accord enter the canal. It is only by accident that an insect ever gets in the ear. The quickest way to get rid of it is to drop in a little sweet oil. This will either drown it or frighten it out.

The wax in the ear is absolutely necessary to keep it in a healthy condition. Never try to get it out. Always remember that nature will not let the inner ear become dirty. Never insert the end of a wet towe or cloth into the ear to try to wash out the wax. Washing the auditory canal with soan and water is also injurious, as in this way the wax is moistened, and more easily collects dust and dirt. It is dangerous, and if persisted in surely produces deafness, to scratch the ear canal with pins, toothpicks or hairpins. Never put cold water or any other cold

liquid in the ear. When going in swimming insert cotton, or, what is still better, a little wool in the ear. When out in a cold wind or snowstorm it is best to protect the ears. Avoid blowing the noise violently in case of cold. This sometimes causes the inflammation to spread into the Eustachian tube and causes deafness. Children's ears should never be boxed. A blow on the ear often drives the air with such force against the drumhead that it is ruptured by the shock. -Philadelphia Record.

Domestic Service in Chili.

Senorita Carolina Huidobro of Chili last week gave a lecture in Boston on the women of her country. Her account of the domestic-service question is interesting.

'There are two kinds of cooks," she said. "Advertisements read: 'Wanted, a cook with bed inside 'or 'Wanted, a cook with bed outside.' The latter sort of cook can always be had. Domestics prefer the 'bed in the house has more liberty. She does not more, yet her services in the main satisfactory. After dinner every, amount of money to buy the provisions; for gold decorations. everything is bought in small quantities, just enough for one day. The cook will only cook; she will not wash the dessert colored glass are to be avoided. They never dishes, for that belongs to the table girl's look well, and to the cultivated person bework; the table girl will not clean the tray a great lack of refinement. Nearly all knives, for that belongs to the 'boots. persons can have an occasional piece of The washing is all done out, and the clothes are brought back in from three days to five can be purchased much cheaper if one will

"The laundress has most winning ways, for each washing, and has to be closely ouse brings her own bed and furniture. A girl from the country will arrive with only a thin mattress and one poor coverlet, and will leave at the end of three or four years with a cartload of goods that she has accumulated. When several servants are leaving at once, with their bedding and furniture, it looks as if the whole family were noving out.

"The women of Chili are not of mixed race. They are pure Spanish, and of the finest blood of Spain. They speak Castilian Spanish, and have the general characteristies of Spanish women. They are well educated, the daughters of the rich in private schools, the others in the public schools. The nation offers free education to both boys and girls, from the primary school clear through the university; and promising young men and women are afterward sent abroad to study from three to five years at government expense. One of the most distinguished physicians in Chili today is fore buying a complete set of china. For Dr. Ernestina Perez, a washerwoman's daughter, who showed so much talent as a and if they can be duplicated it will be exchild that she was educated in Europe by the State. In Chili no genius is lost to the world on account of poverty.

" Of late years, with the growth of education has sprung up. We have women doctors, lawyers, authors and newspaper cor-University of Chili thirty-eight women studying medicine, four studying dentistry and eight studying law. Of the eight law students, five did not mean to practice, but were taking a law course to enable them the better to manage their large properties."

Mode of Dress in India.

An English physician who is visiting India ascribes the soft skin, strong and supple waists and perfect carriage of the women of India to their mode of dress; but, while decrying the unhygienic costuming of Western civilization, does not advocate the adoption of the Eastern fashion. He says: The garments worn by the women of India are without exception loose and of light weight. The working women wear three. First, the Make the other side of the front to corre- thin red and black petticoat, which hangs in loose folds from the waist to the knees, and which weighs only a few ounces; second, the breast garment, which is like a little bodice put on from the front and fastened by a string behind. and at the top are short sleeves which keep it in position. It does not reach far round behind, and is therefore something like a zouave jacket put on behind before! The third garment is a large cotton shawl (called over her shoulders and round her body, If Sleeves-Cast on 74 stitches on small steel she meets a stranger she can draw one side needles. Rib 2 and 2 to a depth of five of it over her face. If she wants to work inches. Change to bone needles and knit in she can throw it away from one arm or the ribs same as garment. Knit this way for other, or, if need be, she can throw it off

> The doctor concludes: The lessons that I shall go on teaching when I return to England, fortified by my experience here, are the same lessons that I have found so valuable in the past, viz.: lightness of clothing (coupled with warmth), porosity of clothing, more suspension from the shoulder and less from the waist, and absolute freedom of waist movement, coupled with suitable waist muscle exercises. If only we can replace the wasp waist by a reversion toward the Venus type, we shall have done much for born and unborn generations.

For years I have been preaching to my swathed sisters of the West that tightly chest and abdomen alike need room for the regular expansion of respiration. For years I have found that the original seat of many a trouble lay in the corset, and the multitude and weight of clothes hanging Do you want to be able to hear well, even if you live to be ninety or one hundred? Then keep the outside ear clean and let the Then keep the outside ear c Do you want to be able to hear well, even from the waist, and for years I have been inside alone. Nature has furnished a clean- answer to some of the problems that have

In England the young women, eating five auditory canal is guarded by fine hairs that times as much meat as their grandmothers keep out dirt and insects. In the lining ate, are pallid with an emia and languid with membrane of the canal is an oily, yellow nervous debility. Here the same young women, eating no meat at all, know n of anæmia and less of nervous debility .-N. Y. Tribune.

The Care of Glass and China.

The towels should always be rinsed out after each glass washing, or the cloudiness will be evident in spite of vigorous rubbing. Where there are crevices on the outside of a dish or any article, there will be more care needed to keep them bright and shining. The inside will always be clean, but some dust or particles of food will catch in these corners, and they will need a careful washing to be in glittering perfection. Warm water, with a little ammonia or soap suds, and a brush that comes for this purpose, with vigorous rubbing with soft towels, will bring the sparkle that all good housekeepers love. Care should be taken glass that has held milk or any oily food is rinsed with cold water before it is put into warm subs. Failure to do this will often give the cloudy appearance that is so annoying. Another important point in the care of glass is to avoid sudden changes from heat to cold. Any glass that has held ice-water cannot be plunged at once into hot water without danger of cracking. Really hot water is better avoided at any

Cut glass should have the greatest possible care in handling. A wooden tub should be used for washing, and the water in which it is cleaned should never be too warm for the hands. The deeper the cutting, the more liable it is to be broken. Cut glass should never be left upon stone or marble, and in rinsing the water should be of nearly the same temperature as that used for washing. It should always be drained on a soft towel or cloth. Decanters and water bottles often get discolored, but a soft cloth guided by outside,' because a cook who does not sleep a wire will generally remove the sediment. When this is obstinate, bits of paper begin quite so early in the morning, her mis- with shot and strong soap suds will do the tress cannot get quite so much work out work. Beans are sometimes used instead of her, and she can steal a little of shot. Glass that is ornamented with gold should be washed with castile or a good white soap, that is, suds, and should be evening the cook comes for orders as to wiped as dry as possible. All fine glass the next day's meals. Even if unable to should be kept in a closed cabinet and read, she will remember every item of an handled very little. A damp place is not elaborate menu. She is given a certain advisable for glass, especially that with

It must be said here, in the guise of a note of warning, that all sorts of cheap cut glass. It must be remembered that this be satisfied with patterns that are not abso-

lutely new; but these may be even more and often brings her employer flowers and candy; but she asks for a dollar for soap of cut glass are within one's limit, a great for each washing, and has to be closely amount of satisfaction may be gained watched. Every servant who lives in the house brings her own bed and furniture. (since the green of the lettuce looks dainty and cool therein), a pitcher for cream and one or two small dishes for olives and celery will make quite a showing. A salad bowl can always be used for berries and other desserts, and the small dishes for a variety of small things, almonds, bonbons or jellies. A slender cut-glass vase for a few flowers is an excellent point from which to work out endless combinations in table decoration.

A very large amount of china is not a necessity for a really dainty table. In selecting, where one has to make a limited quantity do duty for all occasions there should be very little decorations and almost no color. A plain white china, thin and of good design, is a very good choice for the mainstay. To this add a few dishes with gold decoration, and if color is wanted supply it by flowers, cakes and desserts. Too much color in table appointment is one thing, some pieces are sure to be broken, pensive to do so; then, one set of dishes constantly used is very tiring both to our selves and to our friends.

Some will probably be fortunate enough tional facilities for women, zeal for educa- to have a few quaint old pieces of china, either that with the dainty and quaint little flower sprigs or else with odd gold tracing. pondents. There were last year in the To those I suggest the plan of supplement ing these treasures in such a way that the newer china will serve as a background to bring out the full strength and beauty of these rare antiques.

After careful consideration, an excellent plan has been evolved for my own needs that may assist some one else. An oldfashioned white and gold tea-set came into my possession, and about the same time a dinner-set of about one hundred pieces, in a very pale blue and brown pattern. Out of the two and with the addition of two dozen extra plates and some after-dinner coffee cups, I can manage a dinner of six eight courses nicely. For oysters I bought a set of plates with just a tiny design in faint blue. For soup I use the plates belonging to the dinner set. For fish I largely determined by the weather bought at a special sale some plates with a pattern of dull bluish green, a fish-platter, sauce boat and dish for potatoes at a ridicu lously low figure. The coloring is similar. but the design heavier. At the same time I bought a round chop plate (suitable, too, for a course luncheon). For salad I have a cut-glass bowl, and some rather small plates with bunches of arbutus in a lovely shade of pink; these cost twenty-five cents apiece. I have quite enough china for comfortable serving. So before buying consider if the best results will not come from getting china for the courses instead of the complete set. There are sure to be too many pieces of one kind and not enough of another in a set. In serving in this way a very effective scheme is to start with little or no color and decoration, and work up to the elaborate designs at the last.

Fine china needs care in washing and drying, and should never be placed in neryous or indifferent hands. Treated lovingly chipa will last for years, and even generations. Only a piece should be put in the tub at one time, the soap should be made into a suds before putting anything in, and the water must be very warm, not hot. Finally, rinse in water that is just the same -warm. A good supply of fine, soft towels is a necessity, and thus equipped the washing of china is not a hard task. China will shine beautifully if wiped out of clear warm

Domestic Hints. FARINA DUMPLINGS.

Put half a cupful each of water and milk and a minutes, then serve. These dumplings are de-

licious in soap. Cut the fowl into quarters. Lay in salted wate one hour. Remove and place in three quarts of water, bringing it very slowly to a boil. Boil gently until liquor has diminished one-third. Remove chicken. Season the liquor bring it to a boil, and strain. Stir a cupful of hot mitk slowly into two beaten eggs, then add the mixture to the owly. Half this quantity is suffi-

cient to serve an invalid two or three times. COTTAGE PUDDING. One cup of granulated sugar, a cup and a half of flour sifted, half a cup of milk, a heaping tableof flour sitted, nair a cup of flinks, a heaping caor-spoonful of butter, two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, a teaspoonful of Cleveland's baking powder mixed with the flour. Beat but-ter and sugar to a cream, add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, then add milk and flour alternately by degrees, and the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth stirred in at the last. Bake half an hour. Serve hot with plenty of sauce.

PEAS IN POTATO CASES. Mash six or eight boiled potatoes. Add butter and milk in the usual way. When well mashed add a little flour to slightly stiffen them. Fill greased patty ans with the potato, putting a piece of bread e centre of each. When the are browned turn them out carefully; take out the bread and in the hollow made by it, fill with young, well-cooked peas, which have been seasoned with a little cream, pepper and salt. Serve

on a hot platter.

For six people use six eggs. Toast six slices of bread cut neatly in rounds Beat the yolks of the eggs (slightly salted) very light, heap in a circle on the toast, put one-half a teaspoonful of melted butter in the centre and drop the whole volk of one egg in the middle of each. Put them in the oven until the whites are slightly browned.

CHEESE CAKES. Put a pint of milk on to boil, beat four eggs light and stir into the milk; when it is a thick curd remove from the fire and when cool mash it very fine, add to it four ounces of bread crumbs. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar, add the curds and bread; beat four eggs until very thick and light and pour them into this mixture; then add gradually one tablespoonful of sherry and one of brandy and one of rose water, and a teaspoonful of cinnanon, and lastly a quarter of a pound of currants Line either pie plates or s well washed. cake pans with puff paste, pour in the mixture served cold and eaten the day they are baked.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Whites or yolks of eggs can be kept separately for several days in a cold place when either are wanted for other purposes. Put the whites into a cup or small bowl and cover closely. The yolks must be covered with cold water to exclude the air and to prevent the formation of a crust. The separate yolks-in the shell or not as preferredmay be dropped into a pan of cold water, from which they can be lifted easily when needed; or, if more convenient, drop all together into a small vessel, beat until well blended, and cover with water. The water pours off readily when

the yolks are wanted. To prepare soft shell crabs the following in-

frying. The fish stores always deliver the crabs cleaned, if it is requested, and it is only necessary to wash the crabs in cold water to remove any to wash the crabs in cold water to remove any sand before preparing them. After washing them dry each crab and dip in the beaten egg, then in the seasoned bread crumbs. If a rather thick crust is desired, dip the crab a second time in the egg, and finish it by rolling it again in the crumbs. Fry the crabs in butter until brown on both sides, letting one side become thoroughly browned before turning it. This will require at least ten minutes.

Cream taffy differs from butter taffy in several particulars. For one thing it is made from gran-lated sugar, three cupfuls of which should be added to one-half cupful of vinegar, one-half cupful of water and a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Do not stir the mixture while it boils, but when the cold water test proves it has long enough flavor in any chosen way and pour into buttered pans. When cool pull until white, then cut into inch pieces with a pair of sharp

and sleepless-no matter what the lesion-then gently fan. The evaporation carries off the heat. Cold or ice water has the opposite effect. The writer has seen patients whose heads had been ice-bound for days, with not a moment's rest, drop off in a few minutes into the most refreshing sleep, when the warm water with gentle fanning This is especially the procedure in diseases of children.

Wire egg beaters, according to a cooking sch eacher, are the right sort to use for and meringues, or other compound in which the cells are to be coarse, as these will beat the air in to inflate them. For cakes that require a fine grain the wheel beaters are to be preferred.

Cream candies in which fruits and nuts are used seem to be the most popular kinds, and every now and then some new variety is advertised by leading confectioners. Many of these can be ma at home. The new figs are now plentiful in stores, are as cheap as they will be any time throughout the year. Shredded cocoanut which comes in packages is the foundation of many so-called cream candies, and when the finest shredded quality is used, its presence is difficult to discover even by those who do not care for cocoanut Preserved apricots are liked by some in crean candies, and a firm jelly, coated with cream and finished with chocolate, presents an opportunity a number of flavors and colors. prepared for this purpose the jelly must be great deal firmer than that used on the table. This is accomplished by using less water than the directions on the box of gelatine call for, and the right stiffness must be discovered by experi-ments, and the degree in which jelly hardens is

Fashion Motes.

. A new finish for the train of a wedding gown consists of a long spray of roses beginning at the waist and extending down the train, with a widening effect at the end. The same floral coration is carried out on the front panel of the skirt, and one large rose is worn at the top of the

corsage.

••• Another new idea for weddings is to have the bridemaids carry silk muffs, trummed with flowers, instead of bouquets. These muffs, are of extra large size and match the hat in color, have double ruffles of silk at the edges. . Sterling silver belts, richly pierced and chased, made with jointed sections to render

them flexible, are worn with evening gowns. ••• White camellias are a very popular flower in millinery, and gardenias rank next in order, as ness and general style.

••• We may look for ends at the back of our hats when the spring styles come in. In fact, they are in evidence already on the fur hats as well as those of lighter materials. Little frills of lace or chiffon with lace ends fall in the hair from the side of the back, giving a pretty, graceful out-.*. Mohair grenadines, very sheer, with white

nds patterned with different delicate colors in a silky design, are conspicuous among the new materials.

••• Collars of real Bruges guipure lace, in white

and ecru, are wide, and extend over the shoulders and part way down the back. They can be worn with evening gowns or reception dresses.

••• A novelty is an evening blouse of tucked chiffon made over silk, which comes ready to wear in many light shades. It is low necked and sleeveless, and has a garniture of flowers to

match. . One of the most comfortable breakfast level teaspoonful of salt into a saucepan over the fire, and when boiling stir in gradually a fourth and fitted back. The rolling collar, sleeves and of a cupful of farina. Cook until thick, stirring border are embroidered with colored silk. These constantly, then add a lump of butter size of a garments come in several colors, and breakfast Bates did not touch upon with his brilliant three per cent. upon the dowry, with such extras

may be made early, become cold. Drop from the side of teaspoon into the boiling broth, boil five while for general evening wear pretty decorations are made of velvet, gold or silver leaves. ••• Old-fashioned Spani-h lace scarfs are used for muffs, made up with chiffon, which, wadded, of course, forms the foundation, and the frills as well. The scarf twists around the centre, and ties in a knot and ends, fastened with a bunch of

flowers or a handsome buckle. . The fashion of decorating neckwear with flowers has been revived, and for this purpose a great variety of small blossoms, including helic tropes, violets and small roses, can be obtained. These are fastened in tiny clusters at the side or oack of the stock collar or ribbon

Motes and Queries.

THE FLOOD-GATES OF THE NILE DAMS.—
"Curious Traveler": The Nile dams at Assiout
and at Assouan will be completed during the next year, and are designed to impound the water of the freshets so that the whole of the Province of Fayum, now arid, can be irrigated. To permit the passage of the freshet water the dams are pierced with orifices closed by floodgates whose dimensions are calculated to permit the passage of all the flood water without hindtrance. There are in all 180 flood gates at differen altitudes. If all are open all the flood water passes freely. In practice they will be closed gradually so as to impound water sufficient to fill the reservoirs. Each flood gate has an open ing two metres high by seven metres long (except that a few are half this size). The pressure-on the lowest gates is three hundred tons, and in spite of the enormous pressure the gates are ned and closed by machinery, which works with perfect smoothness and ease.

NEW STARS-" Student ": Prof. Hugo Seeliger of Munich remarks that the observed fact that 'new stars" are nearly all situated in, or very close to, the Milky Way agrees with all that we know of the construction of the heavens. We may admit a priori that the frequency of the occurrence of new stars is directly proportional to the stellar density of the different regions, espebetween cosmic n asses, as there is good reason to believe. His calculations founded upon such hypotheses show that three-fourths of the stars ought to appear in the neighborhood of the Milky Way, and the observed situations of the fifpast three centuries agree with the calculation MOZART AND BEETHOVEN,-" Young Musician": The stories of how men of genius have had future fame predicted for them in their early youth must generally be taken with a coable grain account of the first meeting of Mozart with the young Beethoven, which took place on the latter's first visit to Vienna in the year 1787. Mozart, then at the height of his fame, asked him to play but, thinking his performance a prepared piece, paid little attention to it. Beethoven, seeing this, entreated Mozart to give him a subject, which he did; and the boy, getting excited with the sion, played so finely that the composer of Giovanni," stepping softly into the next room, said to his friends there, "Pay attention to him; he will make a noise in the world some day or GREEN TEA AND BLACK TEA .- "Old Maid":

The difference in color between green and black tea has been ascribed to various causes. Re-cently Mr. Aso of the agricultural college at Tokyo has investigated the subject, and he offers,



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gathered; in the case of black tea the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. The result is that the finished black tea contains much less his fine ethical lectures of last reas in than the green contains. The original tea leaf possesses an oxidizing enzyme which is de-stroyed in the green tea by steaming. In black tea, during fermentation, the enzyme oxidizes the tannin and gives rise to a brownish-colored

WHAT "QUICK AS A WINK" MEANS .- " W. W.H.T. "GUIGE AS A WINE MEASS." W. R. S."—How fast does one wink? Thanks to the scientific investigations of a German photographer, this important question is settled. The whole operation lasts about four-tenths of a second. The downward movement of the eyelld occupies from seventy-five to ninety thousandths of a second. At the end of the descent the lid rests for a period which varied with different per-sons from fifteen to seventeen hundredths, and the ascending movement took seventeen-hun dredths. "As quick as winking," therefore, means about four-tenths of a second.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget. " And this is life eternal-to know Thee, the

only true God."-St. Paul.

"What is religion? Max Muller defines it as such a perception of the manifestations of the produces a moral influence on the conduct and character of man.' The perception of the Infinite is not religion, that is theology; a recognition of the moral relation of man with his fellow-man is not religion, that is ethics; but such life and conduct of man is religion.

I deny that a knowledge of religious truth is the great desideratum of life. I deny that there is or can be any complete or comprehensive sys-tem of religious truth. I deny that there is or can be any organization which can furnish such a f religious truth. And, therefore, of course I deny that there can be any right, either in church or state, to punish, by either physical or moral penalty, the man who dissents from the commonly received religious opinion.

The quest of humanity is after this perception or the Infinite. It is a quest, not after truth about God, but after God Himself. . . . Knowing a man is not the same as knowing about a man. Knowing God is not the same as knowing about God. The office of religion is not to tell men about God; it is to bring ther into personal acquaintance with God; it is to bring them into a perception of the Infinite himhiself. Truth about God is some one els ception of the Infinite. It is not the perception of a perception that is religion; it is the perception of God. It is not the understanding of what some one else says about Him; it is acintance with Him.

Acceptance of a creed is not religion. The something which the philosopher, more or less skilfully, has wrought out of the experiences of those who have perceived the Infinite. To perceive their perception is not religion.

complete knowledge, not a comprehensive sys tem, but God himself-nothing less than God mself."-Rev. Lyman Abbot, D. D.

In the January number of the Atlantic clever and suggestive paper, entitled "Rec- \$1,000,000. ollections of the Twentieth Century," as written from the standpoint of the Twentyfirst Century. Imagination projects itself into the century that is still almost a hundred years in the future, and discerns new economic and social conditions, compared to which even the utmost degree of advancement in the present is crude. But there was an aspect of life, and that the most determining and vital of all, that Mr. and alluring pen, and that is the spiritual status of numanity a the century to come. When we look at the spiritual conditions that prevailed at the opening of the Nineteenth Century, and compare them with the present, we see registered a change that is almost beyond realization. It has been an evolutionary advance, the sweepings in the city, by sending them of so gradual in its progression as to be other railroads. Those sweepings have certain fully realized only by its results. No more adequate presentation of the religious convictions of the early years of the past century can perhaps be found than in Mrs. tale called "The Minister's Wooing." At that time religion and falth in the church were synonymous terms; the Bible held the same place in the mind that is now held by the Divine Being; its texts were literally interpreted, and no distinction was made between faith in God and faith in the Bible. The doctrine then taugh, may be

thus summarized: (1) That the fundamental and pre-eminent need of humanity is the need of religious truth; (2) that there is a system of comprenensive truth which can be known, and every man ought to be enabled to learn t; (3) that if every individual is left to find out truth for himself, and to preach truth or error as he pleases, the foundations of accuracy and certitude in the whole realm of religious teaching are destroyed; (4) that if the State has the power, it should punish the teacher of error. If not, the church should punish him by turning him out of its membership. Today, the most conservative churchmen

plead with their people that the church is the school of Christ, and that instead of the erring being turned away, it is they, of all others, who most need the ministry, the care, the culture of the church. The conception of the true nature of death has been npletely transformed, and the enlightened Christian belief of the present day views this change as simply an event in life, and not in the of life. Philosophy, Science and religion have all been ministers of the larger conceptions of truth that we hold today. Religion has refused to be indentified with mere theology. A line of maryelous spiritual teachers have brought their torch of illumination and of those in our own country alone we instantly recall the names of William Ellery Channing, ranging from the old Red Laminas Theodore Parker, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, Charles Gordon Ames and Lyman Abbot, as among the great leaders and teachers who within the century past and present have led and are leading humanity to nobler and truer views of the problems of human life. To their teachings, which are all pre-eminently scholarly, philwhich are all pre-eminently scholarly, philosophic and rational, as well as of the most taking, and practically intermediate in uplifting spiritual quality, to this body of lofty and authoritative teaching must be added, too, another source of illumination, a source whose quality is variable; one which has not unfrequently been cently Mr. Aso of the agricultural college at Tokyo has investigated the subject, and he offers, in substance, the following explanation: In making the following explanation: In making puddings, but in the following explanation is a subject to the following explanation in the following explanation is a subject to the following explanation in the following explanation is a subject to the following explanation is a subject to the following explanation in the following explanation is a subject to the following exp propare soft said that the propare soft said the propare soft said

his fine ethical lectures of last year, gave liberal definition that all of us are not materialists are spiritualists definition as true as it is broad. even in the more restricted sense,-that belief in the actual communication between those in the Seen and in the Unseen,term may well be claimed as standing a very important mass of evidence and fluence on the last half century. Recen an organized society of spiritualists had

passed the following resolutions:-Resolved, That the first effect of spirit ret upon mortals is to destroy the fear of death. Resolved, That its great message shows tals how through co-operation with spirits ean establish upon earth the state of Unive Brotherhood.

"Resolved, That spirit teaching convinces n that within each mortal organization there resid a spirit body, and in order to develop it requir a good, sound body, which in turn demands an vironment based on Economic Equality. "Resolved, That the next humanitarian refer

will be Economic Equality; that the next gree spiritual reform will be the union of Economic Equality with Altruized Spiritualism. Resolved, That Spiritualists, as a body, shoul each day commune with the lofty spirits and sen out to each other altruizing thoughts, looking

towards Altruism here and now. These resolutions seem to embody a basis of higher truth that may be anticipated as being incorporated into the actual life of the

Twenty-first Century. The Dewey, Washington, D. C.

Curious facts.

-The greyhound, which can cover a mile in .1m 28s, is the fastest of quadrupeds. —Shetland's shortest night is five hours, but her longest is over eighteen hours. -In both the provinces of Ontario and Onebe

the birth rate is steadily decreasing.

—The first salt was produced in this country prior to 1620, and in the various reports of the federal census mention is made of not less than thirty-two States in which salt has at some period been produced in considerable quantities. In 1899 Utah produced 235,671 barrels of sait, equiva lent to 1,178,355 bushels, nearly all of which was made by solar evaporation.

-There is a railway over the Egyptian desert which runs for forty-five miles in a straight line but this is easily beaten in Australia. The rai way from Nyngan to Bourke, in New South Wales, runs over a plain, which is as level as a billiard table, for 126 miles in a mathematically straight line. There is hardly an embankmen owhere a curve, and only three very slight el

vations.

—A bet was recently made by a man who asserted that the Tremont building in Boston covered more ground than is included in the "This is religion—the personal perception of the Infinite. This is the quest of humanity—not a assessors' books show that the Tremont building assessors' books show that the Tremont building stands upon 25,406 square feet of land valued at \$1,194,000, while the Granary burying ground co tains 87,900 square feet, assessed at \$2,725,000. The King's Chapel cemetery has 19,200 feet of land worth \$960,000, and the lot upon which Monthly Mr. John Bates Clark has a very King's Chapel is situated has a value of nearly

-Marriage brokers are a regular institution in Italy, In Genoa there are several marriage brokers, who have pocketbooks filled with the names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal at tractions, fortune and other circumstances These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange matrimonial alliances in the same ofthand mer cantile manner which they would bring to bear upon a purely business transaction, and when they succeed they get a commission of two or of bonuses as may be voluntarily bestowed by the party.

VALUE OF STREET SWEEPINGS

We see that the new superintendent of streets in New York has made arrangements to have the sweepings of the streets delivered to the farmet of Long Island, and hopes soon to dispose value as manure, but it is not very high, and ga deners around Boston have not been anxious get them when they could have them for cartin five to ten miles. Those who tried them gav up after a few trials, saving that it made the about as large a part of the weight as the ma nure, and they are lacking in vegetable matter or

ORCHARD GRASS.

Those who have sown orchard grass along wit clover on land adapted to its growth have u been well satisfied with it, as the two are fit to acout the same time or much nearer together have the seed sown at the same time, the as early in the spring as the ground can fit. As ts name indicates, it grows we orchard or anywhere in the shade, and i rich, sandy loam, deep and moist. On such starts ear y in the spring and grows rapid it makes a good grass for a permanent p but when the ground is strong enough it valuable for hay, as its rapid growth ena to get two or often three crops a year. It to be sowed thickly, say three sown alone, or two bushels with fifteen red clover seed per acre when they at that is rather poor hay, especially if not

early enough. It needs considerable sweating in the heap, it makes a hay the relished by horses. Some sow the orchard grass, and add about five white clover seed to the above mixtur gether well, and after cutting the hay of years make a pasture of it. This is a way, especially if the field is one that grass and red top will come in natural AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WHILE The Agricultural World of London. to discuss the use of American wheat I

One of the millers present had made six different kinds of wheat separately flours six loaves were then made in a si the same weight of flour, yeast, salt, salt inal wheat. There was on the one Kansas wheat, the same variety grow the difference between the loaves wa credible, but all the old hands them honest representatives of facts. The American loaf was again as that made from Rivet whe had an appetizing appearance, that suggested butter and cheese and a The two worst English loaves looked That was strength, the miller expli capacity to hold more gas and water, more and bigger loaves per sack of have an appearance, a "bloom," which English flour never gave. The English

Tain But at Make:

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

and finding the food both to dispainfully hang like a heavy weight of the stomach are symptoms of With these the sufferers will e Constipation, Inward Piles, Full-Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinkuttering of the Heart, Choking or ng Sensations when in a lying postness on rising suddenly, Dots or ore the sight, Fever and Dull Pain lead, Deficiency of Perspiration, ess of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes

Dadway's

the system of all the above-named Purely vegetable. 25 cents per box. Sold by all drugor sent by mail on receipt of price.

BADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York. Be sure to get " Radway's."

Doetry.

WINTER AND SPRING. The seeds lie deep within the earth, Beneath the drifting snow, To wake again to newer birth, When springtime breezes blow. The grasses spring beside the rill,

and all the land is gay, And an the land is gay,
While wild birds sing with many a trill,
Beneath the sky of May.
J. B. M. WRIGHT.

ON VALENTINE'S DAY. Lock your heart up well today, There's a rascal thief about; Throw the precious key away

If you'd keep him out. He's a master of deceit, He's a flatterer, and so He will call you all that's sweet-

Which you are, I know. All his tricks and wiles he'll try, Tempting you as best he can, He is such a shrewd and sly,

Clever little man.

Hidden in his burglar's kit, Well he knows that safe in there Is the very key to fit-Sweetheart, have a care! Yet I may as well confess; Love is what he calls this key,

And his name is Cupid-yes, And he comes from me.
-Frank Dempster Sherman, in the Smart Set.

THE WINTER TREES.

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In patient, silent ranks they stand, a wall Of purple shadow 'gainst the sky's dull gray, Not dead, but only dreaming of the day That once again shall voice the sweet spring's call, summer's murmuring music rich. Not all The bare brown limbs that sway can sound

note; Nor yet are heard the sylvan choirs remote, In tuneful joyance of old winter's fall. But even now, with swelling pride that thrills Along their slender twigs, the young buds stir, Expectant of the deeper glow that fills
The East's cold dawns. And soon will soothe

Of gentler winds, while every leaf distills The richness that the dreary days defer. -James B. Carrington, in Outing.

THE OPTIMIST.

Ole Uncle Finn was a good ole chap, But he never seemed fer to care a rap. If the sun forgot To rise some day Just like as not Ole Finn would say: non dark, this here we're in. But 'taint so bad as it might 'a' been." But a big cyclone came 'long one day, An' the town was wrecked and blowed away.

When the storm had passed We turned around Ole Finn had found The state o' things he was buried in About as bad as it might 'a' been. So we dug 'im out o' the twisted wreck And lifted a rafter off his neck.

He was bruised an' cut, And a sight to see; He was ruined, but He says, says he,

with a weak look 'round and a smashed-up grin, Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been!' But after all, it's the likes o' Finn world fit fer livin' in. When days are drear And skies are dark.

It's good to hear Some ole cuss bark. son," with a cheerful grin, Tout half so bad as it might 'a' been! -Newark News.

THE END OF THE PLAY.

cen so shy and winning, pun her spangled noose, in the play's beginnings pretty maids may choose. oes with bows to fasten, -pricked finger tips to mend

he play was at its end!

been so lightly dated: s had been Eden's bowers: dd spring where Fancy waited, May buds after showers. vays beside the waters.

ivy and of rose; sughed before his vision e play was at its close. had a lovely season:

been so very good. nded all his reason . no. My heart is given; never more than friend. file with a dimple,

play was at its end! ses' languid sweetness, autumn's bitter strife. sert of his life.

on might have loved him " The saints defend; gilded bauble"-

Leatham, in Chambers' Journa very dog may have his day

what with hash and stew. ant up three or four.

iove a simple little maid. time may marry her; ed a widow, gay or staid,

ing that can't occur. dow is of sterner stuff, m'll find it pretty true wed a maid all right enough, widow marries you.

Miscellaneous.

Sir Jasper's Adventure.

Sir Jasper Peters was the fortunate son of a man who had made a large fortune in trade, and who had then devoted himself to one of the great political parties with so much doggedness that he had been rewarded by a baronetcy without ever having had to expose the defects of his early education by making a long speech in the House Whatever his party did was right; that was his motto, and he had lived up to it with a sublime simplicity which had brought its inevitable re-

consequence was that his only son was able to give up any active share in the business, and to play at being a country gentleman of patriarchal descent, while his wife could assume the airs of a Lady Bountiful, on the one hand, and outshine all the great ladies of the neighborhood

by her diamonds, on the other.

Peterscourt, the country seat of the distinguished pair, was of course an old place where many generations of ancestors—of somebody else—had lived their little day.

It was a large, rambling, two-storied building, dating from some far-away period, and altered in the castellated style in the early years of Vic-

utifully situated in the southern part of the county of Dorsetshire, it was a little too far away from London to be quite to the taste of Lady Peters, who was ambitious of playing a great part in society, and who would often run up to town for a few days at a time, while her husband was enjoying his dignified seclusion within the well-wooded grounds and park of Peterscourt.

It was on one of these occasions, when the baronet was sitting in solitary state in his great library after dinner, his little electric lamp on the table behind him and a pile of literature suitable to a country gentleman by his side, that he was disturbed in his leisurely perusal of his paper by the sound of a footstep on the gravel outside. He had searcely raised his head when, to his

surprise and alarm, a man in the unmistakable dress of a convict, panting, breathless, with starting eyes and hanging jaw, leaped upon the window ledge from outside, and then fell, exhausted, upon the carpet.
"By Jove!" cried Sir Jasper as he sprang up

and made for the bell. But the man was too quick for him.

Panting still, indeed, but recovering himself suf-ficiently to stagger to his feet and across the floor, the unwelcome visitor threw himself upon the terror-stricken baronet, and stooping at the same moment for the poker, which he was near enough to reach, he growled out between his set teeth a threat to "do for" that unhappy gentleman if he so much as uttered a call for he

which he did not mean to keep, and the man thereupon let him down again into the armchair from which he had risen, and suddenly altered his threatening tone for one of abject entreaty. Look 'ere, guvnor," said he, in a thick, he whisper, moistening his mouth as he spoke, still standing near and holding the poker in his hand, but no longer menacing his unwilling host. don't want for to do ver no 'arm. I'm not so bad

"You're a c-c-convict!" stammered Sir Jasper, half timorous and half surly. "You've escaped from Portland!"

The man frowned uneasily. Well, so's a many more than me been convicts, and a many as deserve it a precious sight wus nor what I do," said the man. And as he spoke he threw from time to time an anxious glance toward the window by which he had entered. "But this ain't no time for to throw my failings in my face. I'm a 'unted man, sir, that's what I am. The warders is after me—" What!" cried Sir Jasper, with something so

like relief in his face that his guest scowled him promptly into silence. "Surely, guvnor, you wouldn't go for to betray, 'unted man, a noble gentleman like you, with everything 'andsome and comfortable about wouldn't go for to give up a poor wretch that begs you to give him a change of

clothes, would you? Ah—h—h!"

The sound he uttered was an indescribable one, as he suddenly straightened himself and listened with straining ears to the unmistakable sound of a rapid footstep on the gravel.

"They're coming! They've traced me 'ere! For mercy's sake, sir, don't give me up!" The baronet looked at the close-cropped head. with the ugly ears standing out on each side, and the coarse features distorted with fear, with a disgust he found it hard to hide. He, too, heard the approaching footsteps, and secretly congratulated himself upon his prospective deliverance

treaties the noise of footsteps ceased; the convict threw one glance at the window, a second A trembling exal ance round the room, and then he made for the his chair and ran to the winde

Yes, there, at the distance of but a dozen steps, was one of the prison warders, with a carbine in his hand. He was standing still and looking about him. It was evident that for the moment should fill. It was evident that it is the moment he had lost the track of his quarry. Sir Jasper beckoned to him quickly. "Warder!" cried he. "Warder! This way!"

The man turned and came rapidly toward him He was a tall, strong, fine-looking man, with shrewd eyes and clear cut features; and, even as Sir Jasper called him, he was smitten by a sense of the inequality of the contest between this stalwart, well-fed, handsome pursuer and the undersized, lean, grizzled rascal of whom he was in pursuit.

Saluting as he came, the warder was under the window in a moment. "You are looking for a convict who has escaped?" said the baronet

Yes, Sir Jasper. 'You know me, then?" "Why, yes, to be sure, we all know Sir Jasper Peters," said the warder with a smile. "Have

you seen anything of the man, sir?"
"Yes, yes; he's in my house at this moment," answered Sir Jasper, instinctively lowering his voice with a sort of fear of retribution at the hands of the hunted man if he were to learn he was betrayed.

Where, sir, where?" Even before the baronet had finished his sentence the warder had put his hand on the window sill and sprang into the room. Sir Jasper pointed

"He got away through there the moment he heard you coming."

The warder looked at him in consternation as

he crossed the room.
"Then I'll be bound he's rifling your strong room, sir," said he. "The man's one of the clev erest safe thieves in England, and he's got some sort of tools with him he's managed to make; and as you have got plenty of stuff to steal, I'll be sworn he's having a shot at it." "W-w-w-what!" stammered the startled

baronet. "How can he know?" Already he was leading the warder out of the oom and across the hall, in the direction of the

strong room. "These chaps know 'most everything. Goodness only knows how. Else why should he come straight here? It's miles from the prison, your e is, and there's many a place he might have took on his way, instead of making straight for here! It was my guess to come this way, the only one of the lot to believe he'd got so far."

The baronet was hunting for his keys. They were standing together at the door which ed into the basement, and as Sir Jasper turned the

" We'd better have the butler with us, had w

The warder smiled, and raised his carbine. "I think this will be protection enough for us both, Sir Jasper; and I wouldn't call the man if I was you. You're never quite sure, with men set vants, whether they'll be a help or a hindrance. So the two descended together into the basenent, looking and listening, but without e upon any trace of the escaped convict until they

reached the strong room door. reached the strong room door.

Sir Jasper turned up the electric light in the opposite wall, and heaved a sigh of relief as he saw that there was no sign of any attempt having been made to tamper with the lock. The warder, however, was stooping to listen at the tiny keyhole and making a sign to the baronet to keep quiet. Then he nodded and came toward him.

Will you listen at that door, sir, and tell me if you hear anything?" he asked. Trembling, and sick with alarm, Sir Jasper

took his place at the keyhole.
"I—I fancy I hear a kind of scratching," whispered he at last. The warder nodded.

That's it, sir. That's our man at work! " Sir Jasper stood up.
"But how did he get in?" said he, with white

The warder shook his head.

The baronet took his little key from his watch hain and proceeded to fit it in the lock.

" Have a care, sir! " Sir Jasper, thus warned, opened the door most cautiously, and flung it wide. Then, hastily pressing the button just inside, he flooded the nall apartment at once with light. He drew a long sigh of relief—there was no one there.

"And the jewelry—is that all right, Sir Jas-

per?"

The baronet advanced into the room and opened a safe at the farther end. Lady Peters' emeralds and diamonds were almost world famous, and a sudden momentary doubt flashed through the baronet's mind as to the wisdom of letting even the prison warder know the exact place where they were kept when her ladyship

had them for use in the country. But a glance at the warder reassured him. The stalwart guardian had his watchful eye, not on the safe where the baronet was busy, but on the dark corners inside and outside the room, and even as he looked about him he held his carbine ready in case of a surprise from unseen enemies. "It's all right!" cried Sir Jasper, with relief, as he came to the snug velvet nest where the

jewels were sparkling.

But even as he uttered the words the warder's cry broke upon his ear:

And, looking around, Sir Jasper saw the convict rush past the warder from some unseen corner outside, and, jerking up the arm which held the carbine, make a dash for the jewels. The next moment, before the baronet had time to make all safe, he perceived that the warder's weapon had fallen to the ground, and that his

" Seize him, Sir Jasper, seize him!" . The convict, even as these words were uttered, was springing upon the baronet, who, good man, living an easy life, was not in condition to grapple on equal terms with the lithe, spare frame of assailant. In another moment both were on the

floor, the convict on the top. There was a short, sharp struggle, during which the baronet felt himself for some moments blinded, choking. Then the man was pulled off him by the superior force of the warden, who, even with one arm disabled, knew a trick or two which made him more than a match for his

"Now, sir, up with you and help me with him," cried the warder, while the convict muttered curses on them both and vainly struggled to get

It was some seconds even then before the warder was able to clap the handcuffs on the desperate prisoner, at the cost of much pain to himself from his wounded arm. But with the baronet's assistance he at last overpowered the wiry rascal and dragged him upstairs, where, with the help of the men servants, who now, hearing the noise of the scuffle, joined their aid to their master's, the convict, still deflant and sullen, was led out of the house and hoisted up into a light cart which happened to be within hail. "To Portland!" cried the warder, as, barely

remaining long enough to receive the congratulations of the baronet, he sprang up in the cart and laid a powerful detaining hand on the rascal's Then Sir Jasper, who was somewhat dazed as

a result of these unwonted exertions and excitements, turned back to the mansion with a sign of relief and a distinct consciousness that he was considerably bruised. He could not, however, wait to attend to his

wounds or even to ascertain the extent of them, as he suddenly remembered that he had left the door of the strong room open, and that even the safe where his wife's jewels were kept was still unlocked. As the lights were burning both inside and out-

side the strong room, however, it was a matter of a few seconds only to retrace his steps and to regain the velvet nest where the gems lay.

What was his amazement, his horror, to find, on looking into the case which he had previously opened, that the chief treasure of the collection

his wife's tiara of hung emeralds mounted in brilliants, was gone! The unfortunate baronet stood for a moment petrified by his discovery. He could not remember at what point of the hurried proceedings of

the last half hour it was that the convict had had the opportunity of seizing the jewels; yet that he traveled about mostly in their own sledges or car the opportunity of seizing the jeweis; yet that he traveled about mostly in their own siedges or car

Before he had time to answer the man's etc- had made good use of some momentary chance riages drawn by post-horses, or if the distance

showed that a magnificent bracelet had also disdoor with all speed. Sir Jasper jumped up from appeared, but that the rest of the collection was young girl still in the school-room, greatly troubled Scarcely able to walk, the baronet made all safe and becoming rather tired of her quiet life in the

and tottered upstairs. Order the phaeton round at once," said he to the first servant he met, and then, as he paced up look into the future and see from what direction and down the hall, he debated the chances of his ever recovering the property.

He knew well enough that if the rascal were to take the jewels back to Portland with him the search he would undergo would discover the stolen property; but his fear was that the man, whom the warder had described as a wily thief, would find some means of getting rid of them on the way. If they were to be flung into a ditch or into the sea, what was his chance of ever

seeing them again?

The minutes seemed hours as he drove along In the darkness toward the prison, and when he leaped to the ground and addressed the warder who opened the door his voice was cracked and broken as he stammered out: I-I want to see the warder who brought the

escaped prisoner back. The man stared at him intently. What escaped prisoner, sir? There has been

no escape of a prisoner."
"Oh, yes, there has," said Sir Jasper, impatiently. "I tell you he was eaught in my house— Peterscourt-not an hour ago."

The warder looked at him, recognized one of the magnates of the neighborhood, and begged him to step inside the lodge.

Sir Jasper, with a terrible sinking of the heart, accepted the invitation, gave a minute account of what had taken place, and was shocked to see a nore dubious look come over the warder's face. When he paused, the man said:

"I'm very much afraid, Sir Jasper, that you stand a poor chance of seeing your jewels again. You've been the victim of a very artful robbery, and, by your description of the men, I should think it was the work of Netherby and Fletcher. If it is them, and they've pulled off a big thing like that, I should think they'll be out of the country before tomorrow morning. They've evidently laid their plans very well, down to having the cart in waiting to carry them off. I'm very sorry for you, Sir Jasper, but you'd better drive to the nearest police station and lodge you complaint at once. It's your only chance, and

I'm afraid it's a very poor one."

And so poor Jasper found. Not only were the police convinced that he had peen robbed and that he stood a bad chance of recovering his property, but it even seemed to him that they took a misguided pleasure in hearing every detail of the affair at great length, in order to express something very like admiration of the means by which the two artful scoundrel essed themselves of the jewels. "Then-then it must have been the one that

pretended to be a warder that took the things! he stammered, white with rage. "That's it, sir," said the officer, cheerfully "While you was on the floor struggling with the convict—I mean the one dressed like a convict—

why, the tall chap was helping himself!" Sir Jasper groaned. "He never seemed to look at me or the safe either!" sighed he. "He's the most artful rogue I ever heard of, and I'd give the world to see him

nonths later, when Netherby and Fletcher, after aving expatriated themselves for a time, rashly The baronet had the satisfaction of seeing them forlorn and dejected, receive a sentence of some years penal servitude. But neither he nor Lady, Peters ever saw the jewels again.—Black and

Sir Jasper did have that pleasure some six

Poutb's Department.

THE TALE OF MISS POLLY WOG

This is the tale of Miss Polly Wog Wog, Who lived in the midst of the country of Bog Of brothers she numbered one hundred and Of sisters, two hundred—or possibly more; No matter. Whatever the total might be, She never was lacking for playmates, you see. So hide-and-go-seek and pom-pom-pull-away She played in the mud and the water all day; For water and mud were the young .Wogs' de-

They frolicked there, dined there, and slu there nights.

Miss Polly was vain-though we hardly would Her face or her figure attractive at all.

Like most of her family, be it here said, She was seven-twelfths tail and the rest of her Yes, Polly was truly exceedingly plain-

But her tail was the thing that was making her Her father cried: "Shame!" And her mother cried: " Fie! " Her brothers said: "Goose!" And her sisters said: "My!"

And dreadful misfortune would happen, the To a girl who was acting so silly and proud.

But the more they entreated and threatened and The more their advice and their efforts were And Polly went wiggling and wriggling about-

Such airs! You would think she was som speckled trout!
But oh! she encountered a terrible fate, Which, just as a moral, I'll briefly relate: She kept growing ugly! But that's not the

She swelled so that one day she suddenly burst! And, alas! she was changed to a common gree What an end to the tale of Miss Polly Wog Wog!

A Twelfth Night Fortune.

A Pretty Little Romance from Russia It might perhaps interest the reader of this magazine to hear something about "fate-read ing" in Russia, this snowy land still so full of eastern lore, customs and traditions. Of course. it is, nowadays, a pastime and an amusement indulged in chiefly during the Christmas holidays, and more for the fun of the thing than from any

belief in the truth of the prophecy.

There are a good many ways of looking into the book of fate, and I will here give a short description of the two that are most in favor amo are considered the best occasions of the year for these amusing experiments. Whenever a number of young people come together during this time of the year, whether it be for dancing, playing games, or just spending a pleasant evening together, some one of the party is sure to propose "fate-reading," or "gadat," as it is called in

Seeking to know beforehand the name of one's future sweetheart is a very amusing experiment, and there are two methods of going to work. The first is managed thus: A sheet of paper is cut into strips about four and a half inche on every one of which a name is written. A big basin is half filled with water, and by wetting one end of the strips of paper these are made to adhere to the rim of the basin all round, the dry ends pointing horizontally toward the centre. A nutshell containing a bit of lighted wax taper is then set affoat by one of the party, the water the fingers so as to give it a rotary movement Sometimes the skiff will pass by many names without harm, or again, it may stay a pretty long while before one without igniting it; but the name set fire to is believed to be that of the person

who is to play a prominent part in one's future The next question of importance is to ascertain in "what direction lies your fate"—that is, from which point of the compass you are to expect it. The answer is obtained in the following way: You step outdoors and throw your slipper high in the air; then, the quarter to which the toe points when it alignts is that whence will come the per-

son who is to influence your future. Here is a true story I was once told, showing that once upon a time this prophecy actually came true. It happened somewhere in the country, many, many years ago, in the "good old days," when there were no railroads, and people was only too plain.

A trembling examination of the other cases

Was not too great, by their own "troka"—a
Russian sleigh drawn by a team of three horses. The heroine of my story was at that time with lessons, governesses and dancing masters country. So, one fine evening just before going to bed, she thought she would like to cast one she was to expect her fate. She stepped out ac cordingly upon the terrace, and—whiz!—her slip-per went skimming through the cold night air! But what was her discomfiture when she saw it

fly over the high fence and into the road beyond! Here was a predicament! She could not possibly follow and seek it in the deep snow, her feet clad in silk stockings, a only one slipper for them both! She did not like sending out the servants, who were all at supper and it did not seem worth while to put on thick boots and begin a regular search so late at night.
"This comes of being too curious," she soliloquized, as she limped to her own room. "Well, never mind; I dare say I'll find my slipper safe and sound tomorrow morning." But her search next day proved vain; fresh snow had fallen du ing the night, and the lost slipper, she thought

covering. Several years passed. Her parents moved to Moscow, where, in the course of time, she married an officer in the emperor's guards. In her ried an officer in the emperor's guards. In her husband's study, on the mantel shelf, she often noticed, among other knick-knacks, a girl's dainty but faded satin slipper. It certainly seemed familiar to her, but though she often wondered about it, she never could remember where and when she had seen just such a sho as that. At last her curiosity grew to such a pitch-the old slipper was always half-remindi

that she decided to question her husband abou "It is an old story," he answered, " and happened many years ago. I was then a young fellow, just beginning life, and traveling post haste to join my regiment. Happening to pass through a village one evening, at a great speed (my horses being fresh and in high spirits), I sud tenly felt a stinging blow on the cheek, I heard an exclamation from the other side of a fence and something dropped into the sleigh. The something' proved to be a satin slipper, and as I took it up, my cheek tingling with pain, I own that I felt very angry aud indignant at this unex-

"Then I remembered it was the twelfth night; I remembered, too, the ancient custom, and by that time my wrath had calmed down. I even thought of turning back and delivering the weapon into the fair hands that had, unintentionally, dealt the blow; but on looking round I per-ceived that the village, 'Krasnoe,' I think it was called, was far behind us. and I, still holding the lipper in my hand, was being carried along over the snowy steppes at full speed.

"I have never since been in that part of the ountry; nor have I any idea whose feet once country; nor nave I may here whose feet once tripped about gayly in this old thing; but I came to have a tender feeling for it. I was sorry for the girl who had surely been looking for it, and probably wondered about its mysterious disappearance, and as time rolled for I somehow came o associate it with my early youth and all its golden dreams; that is why I have kept it all through these past ten years. You are not jeal-ous, dear, are you?" he added smiling.

ous, dear, are you?" he added siming.
"Jealous!—of my own old slipper?" she cried.
"This is fun! Why, it is mine, mine, mine!"
and she clapped her hands and laughed a joyous,
ringing laugh. "You said the village was Krasnoe, on twelfth night, and just fen years ago?
Why, it must be mine! From the very first I
thought it looked familiar and like an old friend! Ten years ago! I was fifteen then, and, oh, so n an amicable adjustment of all disputes:

tired of lessons, lessons, lessons, and snow, snow, snow, all day long, with nobody of my age near, and the winter evenings so lonely and dull that one evening 1 decided to try the old experiment and see what here were received. and see whether there was any hope of a change for me. And it has come true! for didn't it strike you on the cheek? Poor old cheek!" and she-patted it tenderly.—Miss Kondacheff, in St-Nicholas.

Gems of Thought.

.... We are shaped and fashloned by what we

... Happiness is easy when we have learned enounce.—Madame de Stael.
....If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's stone.— Franklin.
....Come, O Holy Ghost, replenish the hearts
of thy faithful, and kindle in them the fire of thy

Divine Love.
....Remember that you are bound to do all those duties for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance.—Jeremy fay-

.. Skill to do comes by doing, knowledge comes by eyes always open and working hands; and there is no knowledge that is not power.—

.... He that finds God a sweet tenveloping thought to him never counts his company. When I sit in that presence, ho shall dare to come in a

.... Some one said of life that it consisted o two heaps, one large one of sorrow, and one small one of happiness; and whoever carried the God a service.

. Philamon had gone forth to see the world and he had seen it; and he learned that God's kingdom was not a kingdom of fanatics yelling for a doctrine, but of willing, loving, obedient hearts.—Charles Kingsley.

.... A man who lives right, and is right, ha

more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like belis which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched, acc ally even, resound with sweet music.-Phillips ... You must love in order to understand love One act of charity will teach us more of the love

of God than a thousand sermons. One act of un-selfishness or self-denial will tell us more of the neaning of Epiphany than whole volumes on There is a vocation for you in this sorrow. . . . Self-sacrifice is written upon it—doing the dally duties of life cheerfully when they look very dull, because Love is written upon it—clothing

all one's words and movements with Love, wher nature feels cold and unloving.—Monsell. .. We must learn to take our faults humbly as proofs of our weakness, and use them to increase our trust in God and our mistrust of self. Neither must we be discouraged at our own wretchedness or give way to the thought that we cannot do or bear any special thing. Our duty 1s, while con

fessing that of ourselves it is impossible, to remember that God is all-powerful.—Jean Nicolas . You will live to recognize the wisdom of God's choice for you. You will one day see that the thing that you wanted was only second best. You will be surprised to remember that you once broke your heart nearly, and spilt the wine of your life, for what would never have satisfied you. You will meet again your beloved. You will have again your love. You will become pos sessed of a depth of character, a breadth of sympathy, a fund of patience, an ability to understand and help others, which, as you lay then at Christ's feet for him to use, will make you glad that you were afflicted. Joy will yet come out of

sorrow.-Rev. F. B. Mever. Brilliants.

In bulk, doth make man better be. Or standing long an oak, three hundred year, To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sear.

A lily of a day Is fairer far, in May, Although it fall and die that night, It was the plant and flower of light! In small proportions we just beauties see: And in short measures life may perfect be.

'Tis not the many oaths that make the truth, But the plain single vow that is vow'd true, The truth which bears a semblance of a lie

Should never pass the lips, if possible: Though crime be absent, still disgrace is nigh. May you walk, as through life's road Every noble woman can.

Ah, wasteful woman-she who may On her sweet self set her own price. Knowing he cannot choose but pay— How has she cheapened Paradise!

With a pure heart before God.

How given for naught her priceless gift! Which, spent with due respective thrift, Had made brutes men, and men divine!

He fixed thee 'mid this dance Of plastic circumstance, This present, thou, forsooth, wouldst fain arrest; Machinery just meant

To give thy soul its bent Try thee and turn thee forth, sufficiently im pressed.

-Robert Browning.

Historical. -On the third of March, 1789, the first United States election, the delegates from the eleven States, which at that time had ratified the Constitution, assembled at New York, where a confor their accommodation. On opening and counting the votes for President, it was found that George Washington was unanimously elected to that dignified office, and that John Adams was chosen Vice-President. The annunciation of the choice of the first and second magistrates of the United States occasioned a general diffusion of joy among the friends of the Union, and fully

vinced that these eminent characters were the choice of the people.

—Some of the methods for ruling servants in the olden times are rather amusing. The follow-ing is taken from the diary of Sir Richard Newdigate, dated 1680, enumerating the fines imposed upon his servants for various offences:

Nan Newton, for breaking a Teapot in Phill's Richard Knight, for Pride and Slighting, 2s. 6d. William Hetherington, for not being ready to go to Church three Sundays, 10s. Thomas Birdall, for being at Nuneaton from yards of material 21 inches wide, 14 yards 27 inches

Cook, dead drunk, 10s. Anne Adams, to be washmaid at Lady Day he went away the twenty-ninth of June for being wanton and careless. She lost five pairs of sheets and five pillowbeers, for which my wife

made her pay £1. -In 1797 France wished to involve America n her European wars, but finding her maintain ing a steady system of neutrality, she adopted neasures highly injurious to the American com-nerce. The American government sent envoys to France in order to settle the differences. B fore the French government would acknowledge the envoys, mouey by way of tribute was de. manded: this was refused. The treaty of alliance with France was considered by congress as no longer in force; and further measures were adopted by congress for retaliation and defence. A regular provisional army was established, taxes were raised, and additional internal duties laid. General Washington left his peaceful abode to command the armies of the United States, while General Hamilton was made second in command. The navy was increased On hearing of these vigorous preparations, the French government indirectly made overtures French government indirectly made overtures for a renewal of the negotiations. Mr. Adams promptly met these overtures and appointed envoys to France for concluding an honorable peace. They found the directory overthrown and the government in the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte, who had not partaken in the transactions which had embroiled the two countries. With him negotiations were opened which terminated nan amicable adjustment of all disputes.

—The longest span of submarine cable in ex istence will be that between Vancouver and Fan-ning Island, three thousand miles apart. The task of laying it will commence in January.

Home Dressmaking



Girls' Four-Gored Pettleont. No. 4043. Girls' Four-Gored Pettlecat. No. 4643.

Little girls as well as their elders have need of well-fitted underwear, if the pretty frocks are to appear at their best. This carefully shaped petticoat was designed with that fact in view, and can be relied upon to give entire satisfaction. As shown, it is of white cambric, with frill of needlework, but taffeta, Sicilian and gloria are all correct, as well as the various white fabrics. When made from silk or wool, a plisse flounce makes the best substitute for the embroidered one, although a bias ruffle gathered, is correct.

ne embroudered one, attnough a bias rume gathered, s correct. The skirt is cut in four gores, so providing a straight The skirt is cut in four gores, so providing a straight back, that can be trusted to launder satisfactorily. To the lower edge is joined a deep, gathered flounce that, in turn, is edged with a frill. The upper edge is finished with a pointed yoke-band, applied over the material, that can be drawn up to the required size

material, that can be drawn up to the required size by means of tapes or ribbons. To cut this petticoat for a girl of 8 years of age, 32 yards of material 21 inches wide, 23 yards 27 inches wide, 23 yards 35 inches wide or 13 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 5 yards of needlework for ferti

The pattern, 4043, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Boy's Knee Trousers and Knickerbockers, No. 4046.

The trousers are snugly fitted and extend to the The trousers are snugly fitted and extend to the knees. The back portions are supplied with pockets as are the side seams, and the closing is effected at the front by means of a fly. The leg portions are smooth, and are finished with buttons at the outer seams. The knickerbockers are somewhat looser, and therefore better suited to play and sport. The leg portions are longer and gathered finto bands below the knees; but the same generous supply of pockets is found in both models. The seams and edges are securely finished with machine stitching of Corticelli silk in tailor style.

silk in tailor style To cut these trousers for a boy of 8 years of age, 1 yard of material 44 or 2 yards 52 inches wide will be red; to cut the knickerbockers 11 yards 44 or 1



Child's Apron. No. 4042. The usefulness and charm of dainty aprons are too completely self evident to require urging. They protect the dress at the same time that they are in themselves ornamental, and they give just the sense of care and neatness that is so desirable in all feminine tollettes, whatever the wearer's age. This very pretty model is amply serviceable as well as ornapretty model is amply serviceable as well as orna mental. The original is made of nainsook with trim ming of embroidered edging and beading, through which velvet ribbon is run; but plaid muslin and all the familiar white-apron materials are suitable, while gingham can be used to advantage for the hours of

nard play.

The upper portion of the apron is a short fitted ody. To its lower edge is joined the full skirt por-tion and to the arm-eyes full frills that form sleeves. Arranged over the yoke is a full frill or bertha that completely hides it from view. Sash ends are attached at the underarm seams and bowed at the

To cut this apron for a child of 4 years of age, 24 yards of material 32 inches wide will be required, with 2§ yards of embroidered edging to trim as illustrated. The pattern, 4042, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Child's French Dress. No. 4044. The waist is made over a fitted lining on to which the yoke is faced, but which can be cut away to yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired. The full portion is gathered at both upper and lower edges, but the waist and lining close together at the centre back. The sleeves are in bishop style with pointed cuffs, and over the shoulders finishing the claye of the cuffs, and over the shoulders finishing the edge of th voke, is a pointed bertha that suits childish figures mirably well. At the neck is a standing

at the lower portion, while the upper edge is joined to the skirt, the seam being concealed by the sash.

To cut this dress for a child of 8 years of age, 52 yards of material 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inche wide, 42 yards 32 inches wide, or 32 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 1 yards of all-over broidery, 3 of edging and 23 yards of insertion to t as illustrated.



4047 WOMAN'S WRAPPER Woman's Bolero Waist. No. 4045. Woman's Holero Waist. No. 4945.
The fitted lining closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the waist and the bolero so that both are made in one. The full front and back of the waist are tucked to yoke depth, then left free to take soft folds; the closing being effected at the left front, where an opening is cut from shoulder to waistline. The jacket is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams only, and is cut away at the neck to reveal the chemisette. The sleaves are novel, while in histon shape. ette. The sleeves are novel, while in bishop shape they include deep cuffs, pointed at the upper edge, which render them exceptionally becoming. At the neck is a regulation stock that closes invisibly at the

the waist; 2½ yards 21 inches wide, 1½ yards 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide for the bolero. The pattern, 4045, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 2

wide or 13 yards 44 inches wide will be required for

To be Made With or Without the Flounce.

The lining is carefully fitted and extends to the waistline only. On to it are faced the portions of the yoke, and over it are arranged the portions of the wrapper. The back is gathered at the upper edge and again at the waistline. The fronts are gathered at the upper edge only, but are held in place by the belt, which forms a pointed bodice at the back and is passed under the smooth under-arm gores. The lining closes at the centre-front, but the wrapper is closed invisibly at the left side, the opening being cut on a line with the square yoke. Finishing the yoke is a bertha that is both novel and becoming. The sleeves are in bishop style, with straight cuffs, and a regulation stock finishes the neck.

tion stock finishes the neck.

To cut this wrapper for a woman of medium size, 12 yards of material 27 Inches wide, 104 yards 32 inches wide, or 64 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 2 yards 27 inches wide, 14 yards 32 inches wide, or 14 yards 44 inches wide for flounce; 4 yards of all-over lace, 8 yards of insertion and 44 yards of edging to the set of the set o The pattern, 4047, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 10-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern trated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or age stamp), state number, shown on cu size wanted, and write your name and wistinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Admission of the control of

Woman's Wrapper. No. 4047. To be Made With or Without the Flounce.

The Horse.

Mambrino, Sire of Messenger.

Our illustration this week, although representing an English running horse, will be especially interesting to lovers of trotting stock, from the fact that he was the sire of imported Messenger, and that Messenger is the remote progenitor of nearly all the best trotters, whose blood lines are known, that have ever been produced in America.

Mambrino was a gray horse, foaled in 1768, and began his racing career when five years old. He was raced for five consecutive seasons. He started in fifteen races and eleven of them. After being off the turf for three years he was put in training again, but broke down before he was started in a race. After enumerating the progeny of Mambrino that became distinguished as racers or sires or dams of such, Pick says: "Mambrino was likewise sire of a great

many excellent hunters and strong, useful road horses. And it has been said that from his blood the breed of horses for the coach was brought nearly to perfection."

From this it seems likely that his progeny possessed more substance than that of clined to be tractable in harness than the average of racing stock. They undoubtedly had more aptitude for the trotting gait, either from some slight deviation from the best running type or a mental inclination to stick to that style of locomotion. It has been stated upon apparently good authority that Lord Grosvenor, who owned Mam-brino, once offered to match the horse to trot fourteen miles in one hour, which indicates that the horse was an unusually fast trotter for a running-bred and successful racer. There was a running-bred horse called Infidel, however, that had trotted fifteen miles in one hour, carrying ten stone, equivalent to 140 pounds. Infidel was by Turk, and Turk was by Regulus, a son of the famous Godolphin Arabian, probably his best son. Pick says of Regulus, "he was never beaten, and was much superior to any other horse of his time."

Mambrino, as already stated, was got by Engineer. His dam, the Cade Mare, was by Cade, a distinguished son of the renowned Godolphin Arabian. His second dam was by Bolton Little John, a son of Partner, and the latter was by Jigg, a son of the Byerly Turk. His third dam was by Favorite, and he by the Bald Galloway, a son of Victor's Barb. Partner, that got Little John, sire of Mambrino's second dam, was one of the best horses of his day, and left most excellent stock. He was the sire of Tartar, and Tartar got Herod, that was the most successful sire of race horses in England in his day.

Mambrino traces to the same source through both sire and dam from which English Eclipse sprang. The latter was Marske, he by Squirt, he by Bartlett's Childers. The latter was by Darley Arabian, and was full brother of Flying Childers, that got Blaze, the sire of Sampson, and the latter got Engineer, sire of Mambrino. The dam of Eclipse was by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, and the dam of Mambrino was by Cade, that was also a son of Godolphin Arabian.

The three horses that did more to improve the racing stock of England than all the other horses of their day were the Godolphin Arabian, the Darley Arabian and the Byerley Turk. Mambrino was a descendant of all three of them, and so was Eclipse. for the fourth dam of Marske, sire of Eclipse, was a daughter of the Byerley

Engineer, the sire of Mambrino, was brown stallion, foaled in 1755, and got by Sampson. His dam was by Young Greyhound, he by Greyhound, and he by Chillaby, a pure Barb. His second dam was by Curwen's Bay Barb, and his third dam by a horse called Turk, that was a son of Hautboy, by D'Arcy's White Turk. Engineer mare. was not raced until he was five years old, but was on the turf for six seasons. He races. He was twenty-seven years old when he died.

Sampson, the sire of Engineer and grandsire of Mambrino, was a black horse, foaled in 1745. He was one of the largest race horses of his day. His height at the withers was 15.2 hands, and he was a horse of great substance.

His sire was Blaze; his dam was by Hip, by Curwen's Bay Barb; second dam by Spark, by Honeycomb Punch; third dam by Lister's Snake, by Lister's Turk; fourth dam, D'Arcy's Queen, she by a son of Hautboy, and out of a daughter of Brimmer. Hautboy was by the Sedbury Turk, and out of Royal mare. Brimmer was by the Yellow Turk, and out of a Royal mare.

Brocklesby Betty, that was believed to be superior as a racer to any horse or mare of her day, was by Curwen's Bay Barb, and out of a daughter of the Lister Turk. The blood lines in the pedigree of Sampson were quite similar to those in the pedigree of this superior race mare Brocklesby Betty.

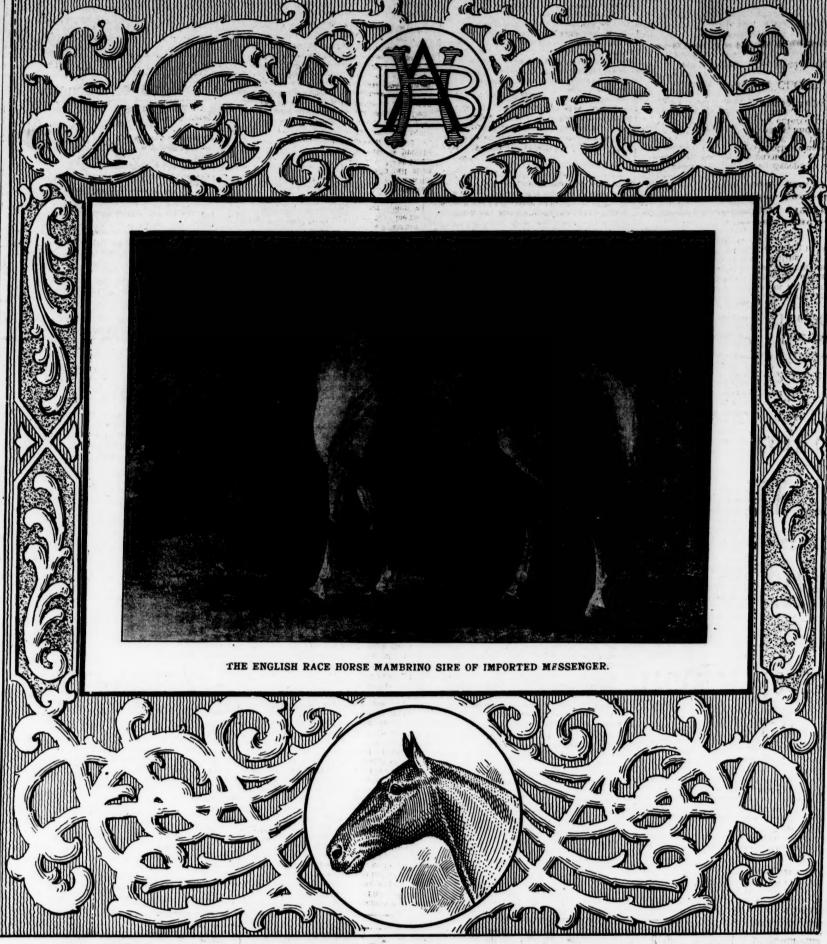
Sampson was not raced until he was five years old. He was on the turf two years, won five races, and walked over the course in another event, as there were none to compete with him. It has been intimated that Sampson was not thoroughbred. He is found among the horses of note in the English Stud Book, however, was well bred, and raced well even at long distances until he went blind.

Pick says of Sampson in describing his

"In April following he started against Thwackum for the King's Plate; when Sampson won the first heat, but not very easy, though the odds were eight to one in his favor. The second was a remarkably fine heat, which Sampson lost with the mortification of being whipped for the first time; and the last heat was very closely contested for the whole four miles, and allowed to be the finest that had ever been run between two horses. . . . The reason assigned for his being beaten was, that his eyesight (at all times tender) particularly failed him after the first heat."

Blaze, the sire of Sampson, according to Pick, was a bay in color, and was foaled in 1733. He was got by the Duke of Devon-shire's Childers, better known as Flying Childers. His dam was known as the Confederate Filly, and she was got by Gray Grantham, a son of the Brownlow Turk. His second dam was by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, and his third dam, an eminent mare called Bright Roan. Blaze was on the turf three seasons, beginning in 1738, when five years old. He won seven races and walked over the course in another event, where all of those entered against him failed to appear at the post. Pick states that he won all of these races in high form. According to this work he was never beaten in a race.

Flying Childers, the sire of Blaze, was the fastest and most noted race horse that had ever appeared in England up to his time. He was foaled in 1715. He was chestnut in color with some white on his nose, and all four of his legs were white. His sire was



spanker, and his fourth dam the Old Morocco mare, a daughter of Morocco mare this fifth dam was got by an Arabian and out of a Barb mare. The Old Morocco mare that was mated with Spanker to produce the third dam of Spanker to produce the third dam of Spanker. In other words, the Old Morocco mare was mated with her own son, and the produce was the third dam of the fastest race horse of his day. He was raced against the best horses of his day, and was never beaten.

The dates that the managers of Wor ester tries.

The dates that the managers of Wor ester tries, and out of a Barb mare. The directors bore in mind the weeks upon which the mile ring performers willbe at Old Orchard, and so conflicting as little as possible.

There is a possibility, of course, that Worcester will be in some chain of tracks this year, but it is altogether doubtful. Surely no overtures will be made by the Worcester interests, and any other tracks desiring Worcester for agricult member tracks desiring worces started twelve times in all and won seven Spanker, and his fourth dam the Old tries. The Darley Arabian, sire of Flying

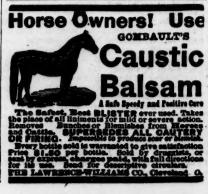
Childers, was one of the three horses that did more to improve the racing stock of England than all the other horses of their day, or that had lived before their time. renowned English Eclipse, another horse that was never beaten, was foaled in 1764, or forty-nine years later than Flying Childers, and he, too, was a descendant of the Darley Arabian. The sire of Eclipse was Marske, and he was by Squirt, he by Bartlett's Childers, a full brother of Flying Childers.

The likeness of Mambrino published this week is reproduced from the London Live Stock Journal Almanac of 1902. It was taken from a painting by Stubbs, an eminent English artist and animal painter. His work has sometimes been criticised as not quite a true likeness in every respect of the subject. It would not be surprising if the head of Mambrino were a trifle longer in proportion to his depth of shoulder than represented by the artist. His throttle is quite fine. His gaskins as well as the limbs below the hocks and knees seem to be a trifle light for a horse possessing the strength and substance as the description of Mambrino represent. It is probably the best likeness of the horse that was ever reproduced.

Worcester (Mass.) Notes.

Worcester Driving Park Company will have its race meetings this season entirely independent from any and all other half-mile tracks of New England, including those with which the Greendale course was identified a year ago. After dis-cussing a New England haif-mile-track circuit in all of its various aspects, the stockholders of Worcester company, at their annual business meeting in the Lincoln House, Wednesday night, authorized the directors to go ahead and claim dates regardless of any or all of the other small tracks in New England.

Several circuits have been suggested as possi-bilities for the coming season, but the makeup of



Leedes, was by Old Careless. This Old Careless. This Old Careless was by Spanker, a son of the D'Arcy Yellow Turk and out of a Barb mare.

The second dam of Flying Childers was by Leedes' Arabian, his third dam by Spanker, and his fourth dam the Old Spanker, and his fourth dam the Old Spanker. The second dam of Flying Childers was by Leedes' Arabian, his third dam by Childers was by Leedes' Arabian, his fourth dam the Old Spanker. The second dam of Flying Childers was substanced to the New England half-mile circuit this season. Sir Alloert S. (2.063) to race withheld entries.

The 2.40 class trot or pace brings together a ground the ferand Circuit this season. Sir Alloert S. (2.063) to race withheld entries.

The 2.40 class trot or pace brings together a good field of horses, all from Worcester and in the less of Sir Alloert S. (2.063) to race withheld entries.

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tracks desiring Worcester for afcircult member will simply have to concede as Worcester's the dates already claimed. If some of the other halfrings in this vicinity care to buil cuit about Worcester and the dates this city has claimed, the Driving Park Company would doubt less lend its assistance, but for the benefit of the sport rather than with any thought of bettering

Worcester's own position. From all accounts Worcester Driving Park Company made something like \$1000 in its race meetings last year, and the very unusual condi-tion of having a healthy balance in the company's treasury rather rankled in the bosoms of some of treasury rather rankled in the bosoms of some of the members. The feeling found expression in a motion that the Driving Park Company, in view of its season's successes, have a banquet at either a \$3 or \$5 per plate rate for members of the com-pany, the cost to come from the profits. Others looked upon a blow-out at the corporation's ex-pense as hardly a business proposition, and the scheme was voted down, as was another motion to have a banquet each stockholder to pay for to have a banquet, each stockholder to pay for his own ticket.

The capital stock of the company is something like \$3750, and it was suggested that a dividend be declared upon the stock by those who desired to have the treasury balance pared down. Again the wishes of the more conservative element pre-valled, and there will be no dividends, but if any man has any stock to sell, he will find that it can be readily disposed of at considerably better than par quotations. The other business o the meeting was almost entirely of a routine nature, and consisted in the election of these officers: President, John B. Watson; vice-president, Dr. E. E. Frost; secretary, Julius F. Knight dent, Dr. E. E. Frost; secretary, Julius F. Knight treasurer, John W. Knibbs; board of directors John B. Watson, John W. Knibbs, Dr. E. E. Frost, Julius F. Knight, Nelson H. Davis, J. Henry Washburn, Dr. F. H. Kendrick and Ed ward Moulton.

By the time this letter finds its way into type and before the eyes of BREEDER read races at Lake Quinsigamond, now announced for Tuesday afternoon of this week, will have taken place, and if expectations are realized they will have been the means for furnishing a whole lot of sport. Worcester hasn't had very much good sleighing this season, and it is in a measure to supplement, the show mort that the log reconstitutions. sleighing this season, and it is in a measure to supplement the show sport that the ice races were undertaken by the same horsemen who have conducted races on the ice in former winters. Tuesday's bill will consist of two classes, one for 2.40 class trotters or pacers in which a \$50 purse has been hung up, and a free-for-all class in which the moneys will be just double as large. At this writing it is impossible to state just the makeup of the free-for-all, for the entries did not close until eight o'clock last night, and the secretary informs me that they may not be all in until Monday. Michael A. Henry has entered Delto tary informs me that they may not be all in until Monday. Michael A. Henry has entered Delto (2.14), the black gelding that won a year ago. Richard J. Healey has his great snow horse Arthur Wilkes (2.19) down to start, and Pat Downey has named either Cheec (2.14) or Redbird (2.161). It is said that Bard Palmer of Boston, fred L. Clarke of Providence and two or three Hartford horsemen will help to fill the free-for-all list. The owners of many of the best snow horses in Worcester, while usually perfectly willing to take

the Darley Arabian. His dam, called Betty Leedes, was by Old Careless. This Old the Wordster company as feasible. The company as feasible. The company as feasible and the ice, and for that reason have been placetive placeting experience. for the lease of Sir Albert S. (2.081) to race through the Grand Circuit this season

> held Sept. 1-4 this year, and a matinee will be held on Labor Day. Secretary Crowley says that it will be determined this month whether the

> association joins the New England Half-Mile Track Circuit or not. If it does not go into the Worcester, Mass., Feb. 9, 1902.

Concord (N. H.) Notes.

Since the formation of the Concord Driving Club and the lence of the Capital City Driving Park to Mr. W. M. Leet, who will give a series of trotting meetings during 1902, interest has suddenly awakened amon owners of fast horses here, and the speed has been used liberally by owner and those who like to see contests between speedy animals. Col. J. C. Norris with Frank P. (2.171), Mr. William A. Nutter with Strikeson (2.261), Norris C. Dunklee with Julia M. (2.221), Mr. Hiram O. Marsh with Joe D. (2.211), Loren Currier with Cheerful Chimes (2.171), Charles G. Blancharu, Dr. John M. Fletcher, Frank Adams and many others can be seen daily on the speedway.

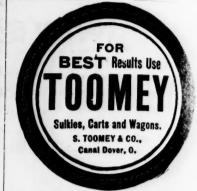
Little Gyp, known as the "Plains Horse," is the cause of more comment than any horse owned in Concord within my rem brance. He was sired by a descendant of Ethan Allen, raised in Kittery, Me., and brought here by Joseph T. Sanborn of London, N. H. Three years ago Little Gyp ran away, broke his shoulder, and was presented to Will Dunklee, who traded him to Jack Doherty for a \$2 wagon. Mr. Hart gave a \$10 broncho for him, and afterwards gave Little Gyp to Mr. Benjamin A. Johnson, who sold him for \$2. Mr. Len Morrill gave him to Mr. Mark Daniels, who sold him three times, but the purchasers, in each case, left the horse, deeming him useless Mr. Daniels sold him once for thirteen hens and finally for a barrel of flour and \$1.50 to Mr. Maitland Prescott, who kept Little Gyp until he recovered from his injury. His present owner, Mr. Adin C. Robinson, purchased him for \$40.

Little Gyp has trimmed all comers except Strikeson, and broke even with him. Last Thursday, with a starter and judges Frank P. and Little Gyp went three heats over the speedway, winning three straight.

SPECIAL SALE

In order to reduce its stock horses to the capacity of the place.

will sell about forty head at private sale. Included in this number are broodmares in foal to May King. Lookaway and Young King, brother to Bingen, 2.06 1-4, and the best race prospects and nicest horses on the farm. Address LOOKOUT FARM, So. Natick, Mass. Telephone, Natick 25-5.



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NEW ENGLAND

Trotting Horse Breeders Asso'n BOSTON, MASS.

GRAND CIRCUIT MEETING August 18-22, 1902. READVILLE TROTTING PARK.

EARLY CLOSING PURSES.

No. 1. \$5,000. The Blue Hill, 2.30 class, Trot. 15,000. The Massachusetts, 2.12 class, 10t.

3,000. 2.16 class, Trot.

The Nashua Fair Association, Nashua, N. H.,

will open some early-closing events, classes and purses to be announced later. The fair will be

circuit, he thinks the association will hold five

meetings during the year.

2,000. Three-year-olds, 2.25 class, Tro No. 5. 5,000. The Norfolk, 2.24 class, Pace.

No. 6. 3,000. The Neponset, 2.10 class, Pace.

Conditions. National Trotting Association Rules to govern, except the ce-in-five races, horses not winning a heat in three will be sent to the stable. Entrance. Five per cent. of purse and five per cent. additional from the week division of the purse, but nominators will not be field for forfeits falling cey have declared out in writing. Forfeits will be due March 10, April 10, May 10, June 10, July 10 and Auguamounts as follows:—

> Classes Nos. 1 and 5. \$10, \$20, \$20, \$40, 870, \$80. Class No. 9. \$125, \$125, \$125, \$125, \$125, \$125. Classes Nos. 2 and 6. \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35, \$45. Class No. 4. \$10, \$10, \$10, \$25, \$25.

James G. Gatcomb, driver of Boralma (2.07), is seen daily behind a good looker; while he is content to look on, he seems to enjoy the brushes. City Marshal Locke is seen behind Arrie and Jim Crow (2.174), which he has not speeded this winter. We have elegant sleighing.

Terms of Emtry. Except in class No. 2, the Massachusetts event, he named at time of first payment. In class No. 2, to be named August 4, and eligible March 10. In the other classes, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, more than one may as one entry, providing they are in the same stable. In case where two or may have been named as one entry, and any horses have been separated from the stable which they were originally entered, and such separation made according to rule, be eligible to start in the race (if forfeits falling due after such separation have according to conditions), upon the payment of forfeits which fell due before sa

ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1902.

Applications for entry blanks, requests for information, and all entries to be made to the Secretary.

C. M. JEWETT, Secretary. Readville. Mass.